The Pittsburgh Daily Commercial.

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The Daily Commercial.

The Louisville River Improvement Convention.

This important Convention, than which none more interesting to the whole nation. has been held, adjourned *sine die* on Thursday afternoon last. There were delegates present from Pittsburgh, Parkersburg, Cincinnati, Jeffersonville, Louisville, Cannelton, from the Kentucky Senate and House of Assembly, the Louisville Councils by special Committee; also representation by letter from Evansville. As we gather from the Louisville papers the Convention held two sessions, one on Wednesday and one on Thursday. The officers of the Convention were Hon. Wm. Kaye, Mayor of the city of Louisville, President, Thos. Sherlock, of Cincinnati and J. G. Blatchford, of Parkersburg, Vice Presidents; Dr. O. S. Leavitt, of Louisville and Hamilton Smith jr., of Cannelton, Secretaries. After the Convention had organized, George H. Johnson from Pittsburgh, was on motion desired to address the Convention, as to the feeling at Washington relative to extending the aid of the Government to so important a mersure, and also upon the general object before the Convention.

We find in the Louisville *Journal* of the 24th, the following synopsis of Mr. Thurston's remarks:

Mr. Thurston said that during his recent visit to Washington he had found there was an overshadowing influence exercised by the friends of the Chicago ship canal, and that, as to the improvement of the navigation of the Ohio river, though there was an universal opinion that something ought to be done, there was a great degree of ignorance as to the mode of accomplishing it, and much apathy as to the movement. Some were fully acquainted with the importance of the subject, and their hearts were warmly in its advocacy. The Chicago bill had passed two readings, and asked fourteen millions for an appropriation, while twelve millions was the utmost that was in contemplation to ask for the Ohio river. One was for the benefit of a single State, and the other interested eight or ten. There was some distrust as to embarking in any project not absolutely demanded by the crisis, and a disposition was evinced to postpone all questions which could afford to wait. It had been suggested that two or three hundred thousand dollars would be sufficient for present experiments, but that was a return to the policy of 1824, and it could produce no benefit, and would be a useless expenditure of money. Others seemed to favor the appropriation of five or six millions, and if judiciously invested they would support a bill for that amount. Congress had not yet fully appreciated the great national importance of this work, but regards it as a mere local matter. The fact is not recognized that if the best engineers were asked to lay out the most useful artificial water communication, they could find nothing better than nature had done on the Ohio river. No skill of engineers could surpass it, and one-third of the States, and one-third of the population and commerce of the whole country, are interested in it. It benefits the sugar planter of Louisiana, and the manufacturer of Massachusetts equally. This is the most important consideration to press upon the attention of Congress—the nationality of the work, in which the government as well as the people are interested. If we look at the commerce of the Ohio Valley now, while a large portion of its trade is cut off, which must be soon restored, it will be seen that the transportation is insufficient even in the crippled condition of trade; but when peace is restored and prosperity re-established the greatly enlarged commerce between the East and West will demand largely increased facilities for the business of the country. The agricultural, mechanical, and all the industrial arts have contributed largely to the sinews of war, and unless the commerce which they beget has proper facilities, the country cannot prosper. He again pressed the necessity of letting Congress appreciate the national importance of the work, and he had no doubt that a handsome appropriation could be obtained, although legislators, in view of the heavy burdens upon the country, were somewhat chary of increasing them. But this would bring in a large revenue, and work to the advantage of the Government and of the people by reducing their burdens.

On motion, a committee of five were then appointed to prepare resolutions as expressive of the sense of the Convention, when Messrs. THURSTON, of Pittsburgh; WHARTON, of Parkersburg; NEEDHAM, of Louisville; WIER, of Muhlenburg county, Ky., and SPARKS, of Jeffersonville, were appointed a Committee to draft resolutions, and prepare other business.

On motion of Mr. WHARTON, of Parkersburg, the Committee were also instructed to prepare a memorial to Congress. The Convention then adjourned until Thursday morning at 10 o'clock.

On Thursday, the Convention having assembled, Mr. THURSTON, Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, presented the following:

Preamble and Resolutions.

WHEREAS, The Ohio River, having its source in the interior of the State of Pennsylvania, and passing in its course through and along the territory of the States of Pennsylvania, Western Virginia, Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky and Illinois, for a distance of one thousand miles, is the great natural channel for the distribution, in response to the daily demand of life, and the interchange of commerce, of the products of nearly every State of the Union. And,

WHEREAS, The frequent interruptions to the navigation of the Ohio river from an insufficient depth of water for the transportation of its commerce, is a great and annual loss to the population of the Ohio basin, directly, and the nation indirectly, a loss to be avoided, by the waters of the Ohio being made sufficient to convey in all seasons the commerce of that river, an achievement within the powers of the mechanical facilities and engineering ability of the present day. And

WHEREAS, The census of the United States for 1860, shows that the population of the Mississippi basin is 15,592,513, while that of the Atlantic slope is but 14,696,140, and that the population of the basin of Ohio is 11,057,431 or 7-10 of that of the Mississippi basin, of which it is a component part, and over 15-29 of that of the Atlantic slope. It is apparent that 7-10 of the population of the Mississippi basin, which is in majority of that of the Atlantic slope, being from interruptions to the navigation of the Ohio river, delayed in their commercial pursuits, deprived of much essential to life, impeded in their social intercourse and damaged in their fortunes would simply invoke to their protection and assistance, a Constitutional right, in requesting the Government of the United States, to direct such an expenditure of money as shall relieve them of the evils here complained of, by rendering the Ohio River navigable, at all seasons, when unobstructed by ice; therefore be it also

Resolved, That the improvement of the navigation of the Ohio River, as being necessary to the commercial and social wants of 7-10 of the entire population of the Mississippi, and demanded by the interests of every section of the Union, from the manufactures of New England, to the cotton and sugar plantations of the lower Mississippi, is one of the great and plain duties of the Government; and be it also

Resolved, That as the value of the interior relations of the country as expressed in dollars in the statistics of the United States for 1860, are five times the amount of the exterior relations, that we declare it also the duty of this Government to devote to the improvement of the interior relations of the nation, as large sums, as great energies, and with as cheerful a spirit, as it has to the wants of the exterior relations, in the construction of light houses and harbor improvements, and other facilities of ocean commerce upon the Atlantic Coast; and be it also

Resolved, That at no point in the whole territory of this Government, do the interior relations so commingle, so interchange, and so concentrate as upon and along the waters of that great natural channel of commerce, the Ohio River; and it is

Resolved, That the 11,000,000 of population occupying the Ohio basin, in asking Congress to appropriate a sum of money to the improvement of the navigation of a stream, so vital to all their interests and comforts, are but asking a moderate proportion of their lawful dues, as proportioned contributors to that common treasury, from which the money is asked; the more especially as from 1824 to the present time, many millions of dollars have been appropriated for the Atlantic Coast, while the appropriations for the Western waters are but little over $1,000,000; therefore be it also

Resolved, That the Government of the United States is hereby requested to appropriate the sum of $10,000,000, for the improvement of the navigation of the Ohio River. And that the Senators and Representatives of the Ohio Basin, and of such States as are immediately connected with its interest, are requested to set before assembled Congress the great national importance of this enterprise, and the necessity that it should be adequate in its construction to the magnitude of the interests and the vastness of the commerce involved in its completion.

After a lengthy discussion, which was participated in by the delegates of Cincinnati, Parkersburg, Pittsburgh and Louisville, the preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted.

Mr. J. C. Butler, of Cincinnati, presented the following resolution, which was adopted:

"*Resolved*, That the resolutions, plans or memorials adopted by this Convention on the subject of the improvement of the Ohio river, shall be sent to the various Boards of Trade, Chambers of Commerce or municipal representatives of the various cities and towns on its borders, for their co-operative aid in forwarding them to their representatives in Congress, should our action meet with their approval."

It was then moved that the preamble and resolutions adopted as expressive of the sense of this Convention, be printed in the form of a petition to Congress, to be circulated throughout the Ohio Valley, for signatures, and that each city and town (through its proper authorities) be requested to have a sufficient quantity for their respective districts, and placed in proper circulation.

Mr. Thurston, of Pittsburgh, then offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That a committee of five, selected from the towns of the Ohio river, be constituted an Executive Committee, for the purpose of taking in charge the subject matter of this Convention, with power to convoke its assembly at any future day, and that it be instructed that its duties do not cease with favorable action from Congress, but that it shall be its duties to see that proper plans for the improvement are adopted, and in so doing hold consultations with the proper authorities of the towns of the Ohio Valley for the purpose of bringing about a common concurrence in the plan of improvement, and that they are expected to combat, before the national authorities all inadequate plans, and urge such as meet the concurrence of all.

The resolution was unanimously adopted.

The President of the Convention appointed GEO. H. THURSTON, of Pittsburgh, GEO. GRAHAM, of Cincinnati, and WILLIAM WHARTON, of Parkersburg, as three of the Committee, and advised the Convention that he would in a few days select the remaining two called for to fill the number of the Committee, and advise each member of the names of all the Committee.

The Committee then, on motion of Mr. BUTLER, of Cincinnati, adjourned *sine die*.

REBEL ARMY IN VIRGINIA.

IT NUMBERS ONLY 25,000.

Discontent Among the Soldiers.

THEY REFUSE TO TAKE THEIR PAY.

INTERESTING DETAILS OF FACTS.

A special dispatch to the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, dated Washington, Feb. 25, says: One of General Lee's orderlies, private Taylor, of the 4th Virginia Cavalry, came into our lines yesterday, and arrived here to-day. He has been in the Rebel army about fifteen months, and the last three months has been on duty at General Lee's headquarters as orderly to General Lee, whose winter quarters are upon the road from Orange Court House to Verdiersville, about two miles from the former place.

General Lee lives in a tent without any floor in it, having refused to have one put in as others were having done. He keeps very much to himself, never drinks or swears, and is very popular with the army, who have implicit confidence in the old man.

General J. B. Stuart has his headquarters about two miles from Lee's headquarters, and on the road to Robinson's River. His camp is on the side of the mountain, in the woods. His force is reduced by casualties, desertion, by loss of horses, and by going home to recruit, until they have scarcely enough men to do camp duty with. Jeb. Stuart is very gay, drinks bad whisky, and gives a great many parties, at which he encertains a great many friends from the army and from the surrounding country.

Mr. Taylor is the young man, and has relatives in Ohio. His chances for knowing the strength and condition of the Rebel army were good, and his story is credited at the War Department, and he has been given transportation to Cincinnati. He says there are not now left in the vicinity of Orange Court House, in Lee's entire command, over twenty-five thousand men, if there are that many; that the last month Lee has given furloughs liberally to all who would re-enlist, to go home to recruit; that from fifteen to thirty days are given them.

General Lee tells his officers that the Yankees will be filling up their ranks in March, and he must be ready for them. He says he will have sixty thousand men by that time, and can hold double that number in check. When we made our last move across the Rapidan, while Butler threatened Richmond, they were apprised of our movement when it commenced by citizens coming in, and when our troops crossed the river and surprised their pickets, General Lee was engaged in sending men to Richmond by rail, and told Gen. Ewell that this move on his front was only a feint.

They have but two corps now, under Generals A. P. Hill and Ewell. The latter is full, but the former has been depleted to aid Longstreet, whose whole corps is still absent. Their horses have suffered severely from the want of forage, many thousands having died, and hundreds of men are without shoes and clothing to keep them warm. Over two hundred men have been shot during the winter for desertion.

They were captured trying to get over to our lines and at home, not being willing to return to the army. He says two things, generally of some account, have ceased to have any value in the rebel army, they are paper money and life. Private soldiers have long ceased to use money to buy anything. Sutlers are no more, and anything wanted is either obtained as a gift or stolen, generally the latter.

Many refuse to take their pay when offered to them, alleging that it is worthless, it taking nearly three months' pay to buy one dollar in gold. The soldiers' families all over the South have long been objects of charity, and been forced to beg or steal to keep life in their wasted frames, and this is tending, more than anything else, to demoralize their army, and may retard the return of those home on furlough.

The Soldier Girl.

The young female noticed yesterday as having sought to be received into the 3d Cavalry turns out to be Lizzie Compton, the young soldier girl whose career has been noticed by Western and Southern papers.

This girl was taken to the police station yesterday. It was supposed that she was an adventurer, like many who have appeared in a similar disguise, and was therefore regarded as a disorderly person. The chief found her in Worden's saloon, talking with a young man, and told her that she was wanted by the police magistrate. She replied that she would go to him, but begged that she might be permitted to go out of the saloon unattended, that she might not appear to be under arrest. Her wish was complied with, and Lizzie, in a few minutes, stood before the magistrate—a fine specimen of a young soldier, ready to give an account of herself.

She stated that she was about sixteen years of age, assuming that she had been correctly informed as to the date of her birth. Her parents died in her infancy, near Nashville, Tennessee, and she was left, as too many children are, to the tender mercies of unfeeling wretches. She was put into the field to work at an early age and was never taught any duties of the household. When a child she wore a frock, but really never was fully clad in the apparel of her sex. At the age of thirteen, when the rebellion commenced, she put on the clothes of a boy, and worked about the steamboats on the Western rivers. At length she sought a place in the army as a bugler, on which instrument she soon excelled.

Lizzy has been eighteen months in the service, and in seven or eight regiments. She got into the ranks by fraud, taking the place of some person who had passed muster, and was discharged as soon as her sex was discovered. Among the regiments in which she served were the 79th New York, 8th, 17th and 28th Michigun, and 2d Minnesota. Her first engagement was at Mill Springs, and she relates minutely the details of the fall of Zollicoffer. She was captured, with her company, by the guerrilla Morgan, near Gallatin, Tenn. She fought at Fort Donnelson, Shiloh, and several other places in the West. Finally she went to the Army of the Potomac, and got into the 79th New York. At the battle of Fredericksburg, early in July, she was wounded in the side by a piece of shell, and the surgeon discovered and disclosed her sex, which led to her dismissal after recovering in the hospital. — *Rochester Union, of Saturday.*

A BILL has been introduced into Congress placing the crews of volunteer vessels on the same footing in regard to prize money as those of the regular navy.

ESCAPE OF COL. STREIGHT.

His Night March from Richmond.

AN ACCOUNT OF HIS SUFFERINGS.

Why He Did Not Arrive Before?

FORTRESS MONROE, Feb. 24.

The following are the names of the newly arrived officers: Col. Streight, Col. Chas. W. Tilden, 16th Maine; Major J. H. Hooper, 16th Massachusetts; Captain B. F. Fisher, Chief of Signal Corps, Army of the Potomac; Captain H. B. Chamberlain, 97th New York; Lieutenant Randolph, 5th U. S. Artillery.

The above list makes fifty-two of the one hundred and nine officers who escaped from Libby Prison that have thus far reported themselves at Fortress Monroe. Immediately on their arrival they were conducted to the headquarters of Major-General Butler. A cordial welcome and pleasing interview awaited them here. Like their escaping comrades arriving before them, but to whom fortune had been more smiling, however, each bore testimony to the efficiency of the advance cavalry sent to aid their escaping, and like their comrades, they also bore testimony to the universal approval among the officers imprisoned in Richmond of General Butler's appointment as Commissioner of Exchange, and the unanimous hope that our Government would never, by any acts or threats or cries of outlawry of the rebel government, yield the position it has taken in this matter; for, firm on this point, they trusted Gen. Butler's firmness to accomplish the rest. Colonel Streight was particularly enthusiastic on this point, and his language descriptive of his views of the Jeff. Davis dynasty and its supporters, and in deprecation of any man who would suggest or entertain the remotest idea of yielding a single jot or title to the rebel government, had a terseness of ringing reality, that showed he meant to be understood, and was not careful as to the words he used. And he found a man who understood him, and as he journeys Northward and Westward, he will find others who will understand him and agree with him. He has tasted the bitterness of captivity, and the dark and solitary cell, and bread and water rations, and a tongue held in compulsory check; he now tastes the joys of liberty and the outer and healthy air, and plenty to eat, and boundless freedom of anathematizing speech.

With Colonel Streight I had the longest interview. Prison life has worn considerably upon him, but not so much as I was prepared to expect. A strong constitution has been his blessing and support; but, beside this, he has a will of iron that will succumb to nothing, a fierce restlessness of eye and nervous energy of speech attesting a resolution and invincibility of purpose capable of enduring all things. The premature announcement of his arrival at Williamsburg, it seems, arose from the mistake of one of our scouts in giving the information reported him in the names of those reaching our lines. In alluding to the subject to Gen. Butler, and asking why the error had not been corrected, the General, he says, told him he new that, having got out of prison, he was safe, and by not making the correction he would save the trouble of a counter correction, which proved to be the fact.

As it is, he compliments the General for his judgment, but wishes the original story had been correct, if thereby he could save himself the labor and pangs of hunger and delay additional to those coming in first. He has suffered the worst in his feet, which are painfully swollen and sore from his protracted walking—a species of exercise to which he has never been accustomed, particularly in large doses. He is now wearing a pair of cloth gaiters, furnished him by an officer in the fortress, and promises to be soon on his legs again, and ready to take the field against his rebel captors. In getting through the tunnel the Colonel had to back out after getting half way through. He then took off his coat and vest, and tying them to his legs, he managed to get through.

But the day of liberation from prison approached for Colonel Streight. He knew nothing of the digging of the tunnel until a few days before it was finished. He was the fifth to get out, and it was a tight squeeze—the Colonel is somewhat aldermanic in figure—but he managed to get out dressed in citizen's clothes, and his haversack well stuffed with dried beef, tongue and crackers, he essayed an adieu to Rebeldom. Pursuant to previous announcement, that they should keep separated as much as possible, he started in company with Capt. Chamberlain.

It was about nine p. m. when he left the prison. Passing up Canal street two squares they turned to the left and went into Second street, thence going to the right and keeping on the east side of the town. At this early hour in the evening it was impossible not to meet and pass a good many; but they did so without exciting suspicion. Going by the fortifications, they saw no one. Taking a northeasterly course, they continued their journey, proceeding slowly and cautiously, of course, until four a. m., when they halted in a dense wood close by the Chickahominy swamps, and remained the next day. Several times during the day squads of rebels, sent in search of the missing prisoners, passed close by them, but happily without discovering their place of concealment.

At dark they started again on their journey, crossing the Chickahominy on a fallen tree, and, as good luck would have it, encountering no pickets. They got into a terrible thicket, and this night accomplished only five miles. They lay in this thicket all the second day, and the frequent firing of guns about them materially dissipated whatever of poetical enjoyment they might otherwise have derived from their wilderness lodge. Thus far they had slept but little in the day; but nevertheless on the third night they made another start, now striking for Pamunkey river.

The detours they had to make to keep themselves under cover of the woods, and swamps to traverse, made the journey slow, and daylight only found them midway between the Chickahominy and Pamunkey. The next day they passed in a swamp. Rebel scouts were still prowling about, but they lay low and quiet, and were not discovered. They suffered greatly from cold. Next night they reached the Pamunkey, near Piper's Ferry, and some ten miles above the White House. How to get across the river—which here, although not very wide, is deep and dangerous, and the weather meantime had reached a degree of coldness making swimming it an impossibility—was now the question, and it was a difficult one to solve.

Thus far they had abstained from coming in contact with any one, white or black. They were compelled to call in contraband assistance, and in accomplishing this were four days. At length they got a negro, and the negro got a boat, and in this way they got across the river. And now good fortune smiled on them. This negro turned them over to another negro, who piloted them fifteen miles down the opposite bank of the river. As a good many of the rebel soldiers, and particularly the cavalry living in this vicinity and Gloucester county, were home on furloughs, they still had to move with exceeding caution.

But the kindnesss of the negroes saved them from capture. They were brought down to York river and set across by a skiff at Bigelow's Landing. From here they went down the river, passing West Point in daylight. Here, seeing no one save negro soldiers on picket, was the first positive assurance of reaching our lines. After the trying ordeal they had gone through, it was deeply gratifying to see the Stars and Stripes again at Williamsburg, which they reached in twelve days and one hour from the time of leaving Richmond. They were kindly taken care of by Major Wheeling, Provost Marshal. From here they were removed in ambulances.

They took their journey now to the camp of the 1st New York Mounted Rifles, where Lieutenant Colonel Patton and all the officers and men of his command vied in acts of kindness to them. They remained there from Monday noon until Tuesday evening, when they were brought to Yorktown, and thence came, as stated, by steamer to this place.

The foregoing statement I have aimed to make as brief as possible. I have omitted much that is interesting, and leave more to the imagination of the reader—the painful suspense of those twelve days and those devious and dangerous night marches. Happily but one night was starlight or moonlight. The stories of the remaining prisoners are likewise full of thrilling interest, although in substance similar to that of Colonel Streight. Captain Fisher performed most of his journey alone, and several times narrowly escaped being recaptured. The North star and negroes were their guides, and love of liberty was their support and sustenance.—*New York Herald.*

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Manufacturer of all sizes and descriptions of castings for OIL REFINERIES, Glass and Gas Works, Wagon Boxes, Dog Irons, Grate Bars, Fire Fronts, Sash and Clock Weights, Pullies, Hangers and Couplings. All kinds of castings for AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS. Also, castings of all kinds for PLUMBERS and GAS FITTERS. Also, JOBBING and MACHINE CASTINGS, light or heavy, made to order.
se7:1y

FULTON FOUNDRY,
NINTH WARD, PITTSBURGH, PA.,
Warehouse: No. 141 Wood street.
JOSEPH PENNOCK,
PROPRIETOR.
ROBERT C. TOTTEN,
Superintendent at Foundry.
MANUFACTURES
NAIL MACHINES, ROLLS, SQUEEZERS AND ROLLING-MILL CASTINGS GENERALLY.
GAS AND WATER PIPES.
Gas Retorts and Oil Stills; Hot Blast and Superheating Pipes; Sugar Kettles,
House Fronts and Window Heads.
ROLLS TURNED,
and all fitting done to order.
A large assortment of Rolling-mill Pattern on hand, purchased from "Fort Pitt Foundry."
se24

WM. SMITH.....DAVID E. PARK.....JAS. PARK, JR.
SMITH, PARK & CO.,
NINTH WARD FOUNDRY,
PITTSBURGH, PENNA.
Warehouse, 149 First & 120 Second sts.
Manufacturers of all sizes and descriptions of Coal Oil Retorts and Stills, Gas and Water Pipes, Sad Irons, Dog Irons, Wagon Boxes, Steel Moulds, Pullies, Hangers and Couplings.
☞ Also, Jobbing and Machine Castings of every description made to order.
☞ Having a complete MACHINE SHOP attached to the Foundry, all necessary fitting will be carefully attended to. se7

IRON CITY FORGE,
KLOMAN & PHIPPS,
Ninth Ward, Pittsburgh.
Manufacture Bar Iron, General Railway and Steamboat Forgings, Passenger, Freight and Locomotive Axles, &c., &c.
ANDREW KLOMAN, } General Partners.
HENRY PHIPPS, Jr., }
THOS. N. MILLER, Special Partner. [se30:tf

20 DAYS SALE OF DRY GOODS, AT 96 MARKET STREET.—The undersigned offers, at greatly reduced prices, all of his FALL AND WINTER STOCK, among which will be found Shawls, Cloaks, Sacques, Dress Goods and Hoop Skirts, at a bargain.
Call soon and remember the place.
H. J. LYNCH,
96 Market street, between Fifth street and the Diamond. ja30

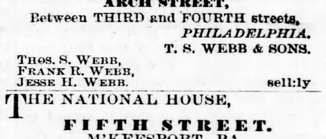
JAMES IRWIN,
Manufacturer of
OIL OF VITRIOL AND AQUA AMMONIA.
Orders left at John Porterfield and Co.'s office, corner of Market and First street, will receive prompt attention. se8

PIANOS.

REMOVAL.—On the 1st of April we will remove our MUSIC STORE to
53 Fifth street,
The house, at present, occupied by Messrs. KLEBER & BRO.
A fine assortment of
PIANOS,
on hand, presently, in
No. 51 Fifth street,
J. M. HOFFMAN & BRO.,
fe4 Sole Agents of Decker's Pianos.

"The Best are the Cheapest."
WM. B. BRADBURY, New York, and SCHOMACKER & CO.'S, Philadelphia, celebrated
PIANOS,
They have received more prizes of gold and silver medals, diplomas at State Fairs, and high testimonials from the most celebrated musical talent of the day, than any other maker's. Warranted for five years.
WAMELINK & BARR,
Sole Agents for Pittsburgh, Western Penna., St. Clair street, near Suspension Bridge.
ja25

OPTICIANS.

GEORGE E. SHAW,
PRACTICAL OPTICIAN,

AND MANUFACTURER OF
PHILOSOPHICAL INSTRUMENTS,
CARBON OIL HYDROMETER,
DISTILLER'S THERMOMETERS,
SACCHAROMETERS, &c
IMPORTER OF
FINE FIELD GLASSES,
TELESCOPES, &c.
ARTIFICIAL HUMAN EYES
MADE TO FIT AND WARRANTED TO SUIT.
No. 58 FIFTH STREET,
Next door to Adams' Express Office.
se7
REMOVAL.

ON THE FIRST DAY OF APRIL, I will remove my place of business to
No. 51 Fifth street, opposite the Theatre,
And will be prepared to give the public general satisfaction, with a well selected stock of Optical Goods, and a large supply of RUSSIAN PEBBLE SPECTACLES. They are warranted to strengthen and improve the SIGHT. Made and sold only by
J. DIAMOND, Practical Optician,
fe10 39 FIFTH street.

HOTELS.

"THE UNION" HOTEL,
ARCH STREET,
Between THIRD and FOURTH streets,
PHILADELPHIA.
T. S. WEBB & SONS.
THOS. S. WEBB,
FRANK R. WEBB,
JESSE H. WEBB. sell:1y

THE NATIONAL HOUSE,
FIFTH STREET.
M'KEESPORT, PA.
This delightful Summer Resort is now open for the reception of VISITORS and BOARDERS. FAMILIES can be accommodated with BOARDING, during the Season, on very favorable terms. His TABLE is furnished with every delicacy which the market affords. It is easy of access by the Connellsville Railroad.
H. KLEINMAN.
M'Keesport, Sept., 1863.

THE BELLVIDERE HOUSE,
ED. EICHENLAUB,
PROPRIETOR,
NEAR SHARPSBURG. se19

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The Co-Partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the name and style of SPANG, CHALFANT & CO., was dissolved by limitation on the first of January, 1864. The business of the late firm will be settled by the new firm of SPANG, CHALFANT & CO.
CHARLES H. SPANG,
JOHN W. CHALFANT,
ALEX. M. BYERS,
CAMPBELL B. HERRON.
February 4, 1864. fe5:1m

DISSOLUTION.
The Firm of CLANEY, MESKIMEN & CO. has been dissolved this day by mutual consent, J. MESKIMEN having withdrawn from the firm.
W. M. CLANEY,
CHAS. A. SHAEFFER,
J. MESKIMEN.
PITTSBURGH, Dec. 23, 1863.
In withdrawing from the above firm I cheerfully recommend my late partners to my friends and the public.
J. MESKIMEN.
PITTSBURGH, Dec. 23, 1863.
We have this day associated with us in the Coal Business, HUGH CLANEY, Esq., under the name and style of W. M. & H. CLANEY & CO.
W. M. CLANEY,
CHAS. A. SHAEFFER.
PITTSBURGH, Dec. 13, 1863.
W. M. & H. Claney & Co.,
Shippers and Dealers
IN COAL, COKE, EASTERN AND COMMON LIME, FIRE BRICK, FIRE CLAY, TILE PLASTER AND CEMENT.
All orders left at our Yards,
Nos. 523 & 697 Liberty St., Pittsburgh.
And Corner of Anderson street and South Common, and 323 Leacock street, ALLEGHENY, will receive prompt attention.
Terms—CASH. de29:tf

CHANGE OF BASE.
MESKIMEN, NORTON & CO.,
Coke, Coal and Lime.
Having purchased Mr. James Reno's coal yard, west end of the South Commons, just below the Pearl Mill, Allegheny city, we are prepared to furnish the public in either city with superior Coal, Nut Coal or Slack, Connellsville Coke, white or common Lime, Fire Brick, Fire Clay, or Tyle. Having Cars of our own on the roads, both East and West, we are prepared to furnish our regular Western customers and others with Connellsville Coke or Youghiagheny Coal with promptness, and at the lowest rates. We flatter ourselves that the Connellsville Youghiogheny Coal, for iron workers, is unsurpassed, being free from sulphur.
Address Pittsburgh or Allegheny Post office, or our Coal Yard, South and West Commons, Allegheny city. ja1

ROOFING, ROOFING, ROOFING.
Composition, Felt and Gravel Roofing.
The undersigned is prepared to do ROOFING of the above kinds, equal, if not superior to any firm in the city,—having his Felt and Composition manufactured expressly for his own use, and under his own supervision, he can warrant them of superior quality. No Cincinnati or Shoddy Felt used.
Iron, Tin and Copper Roofs coated, and Roofs carefully repaired.
Roofing Felt, Cement, and all materials pertaining to the business, constantly on hand, for sale, with directions for use. Office at D. R. Galway's, 334 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
dec7:3m WM. H. MACKEY.

O'HARA BOILER WORKS.
POWERS & CO.,
Attend to the manufacture of Steam Boilers, Stills, Tanks, Agitators, Salt Pans, Sugar Pans, Sheet Iron Chimneys, Breechings, and all other articles usually manufactured as similar concerns.
Prompt attention paid to all kinds of repairs on reasonable terms.
Works corner of LIBERTY and SECOND STREETS, Pittsburgh, Pa. oc27:tf

CHAMPAGNE.—50 cases and 50 baskets Green Seal and Heidzick Champagne, in store and for sale by
ja2 MILLER & RICKETSON

JEWELRY.

FINE GOLD AND SILVER American, English and Geneva WATCHES, JEWELRY SILVER PLATED WARE, Gold, Silver and Steel SPECTACLES, FANCY GOODS, &c.
J. M. ROBERTS
Desires to inform his friends and patrons that his present large stock of the above goods is being constantly replenished with all the new styles as fast as they appear in the Eastern cities, and that they can depend on getting a good article at the *lowest possible price.*
Fine Watches, Clocks and Jewelry repaired. Jewelry and Silver Ware made to order. Gilding and Engraving.
J. M. ROBERTS,
16 FIFTH street, PITTSBURGH. dec9

AMERICAN WATCH AGENCY.
REINEMAN, MEYRAN & SIEDLE,

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Purviance's Photograph Rooms, corner of Fifth and Market streets, 2d and 3d stories, over Richardson's jewelry store, Pittsburgh, Pa. Photographs of every style, plain or colored, from the popular *carte de visite* to cabinet and life-size. Mr. Purviance would particularly call the attention of the aged and infirm to the easy accessibility of this establishment, being reached by a single short flight of stairs. Prices moderate, and satisfaction guaranteed.

The Daily Commercial.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 29, 1864.

Publication Office, 72 and 74 Fifth Street, (2d Floor) Opposite Postoffice.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
The Pittsburgh Newspaper and Printing Company.

Outside Reading Matter.

FIRST PAGE—Louisville River Improvement Convention—Rebel Army in Virginia—The Soldier's Girl—Escape of Col. Streight.

FOURTH PAGE.—Finance and Trade: Chicago Market, Philadelphia Boot and Shoe Market, Another Grain Swindling Operation—Iron and Steel—New Orleans Market—Boston Boot and Shoe Market—Cincinnati Tobacco Market—Louisville Tobacco Market—Chicago Highwine Market—Marine Affairs—River Matters, etc.

The General Bounty Bill.

The House of Representatives at Harrisburg has passed through a committee of the Whole and will finally pass within a day or two the general Bounty Bill. The local act sent on by the committee, although it passed the House, is not now likely to pass the Senate, because the local laws if all passed, would require a volume of pamphlet laws alone to contain them. The general law we believe contains everything required to be in the Bounty Bill for this county.

1. It enables the County Commissioners and Controller to lay a tax uniform throughout the county, if this plan is thought best. Or, if it is preferred, it enables each ward, borough or township to act for itself. We understand that those who are fighting this act, say that the County Commissioners cannot lay a tax, unless it reaches every district and every portion of property in the county. We are not tenacious which way is resorted to; we have no doubt, however, of the power of the Legislature to authorise either, or both, modes of taxation. If exemptions rendered unconstitutional all assessments of taxes by the City Council and the County Commissioners, then we have never had a constitutional tax in this city or county. Take, for example, the Third Ward, Pittsburgh, the Postoffice and Custom House, the Court House, and some thirty churches, are, and have always been, exempt from State, county and city taxes. In this ward, alone, the real estate and improvements erected thereon, have cost their owners fully $1,000,000. Now, if the powers of the Legislature can exempt property worth one million in the Third Ward from taxation, for all purposes, why cannot the same powers exempt half a dozen of small boroughs and a dozen of small townships in this county, the entire aggregate of whose taxable property does not equal the exempt property in the Third Ward, Pittsburgh? We have no doubt on this point. The Legislative powers of the State can give all the powers that this general bounty bill claims. We have analyzed its every section. It may be hard, but it is clearly constitutional.

Again, this general bounty bill authorizes a *per capita* tax on each man taxable to any sum not exceeding ten dollars per head. This bill is evidently the poor man's law, to enable him to escape the draft. Now, we think there ought to be no complaining if a *per capita* tax of five dollars should be imposed on each man taxable in the county.

The act also empowers the Commissioners to call upon the United States Assessors for returns under the act of Congress, and upon them to assess a tax not exceeding the interest tax of the United States. Of course, the real and personal estate upon the assessors books is not exempted. The County Convention recently held acted very sensibly, and asked that all the above elements should be included in the assessment of a bounty tax.

The Legislature of this State has only carried out the instructions of that county convention in its legislation. Now, if the County Commissioners act on the instructions of the law, the Bounty Tax would be nearly as follows:

Mate Taxables, say, 25,000—5	$125,000
U. S. Internal Revenue	75,000
Real and personal Estate 28,000,000	84,000
	$284,000

This, making allowance for expense of collection, would pay off $800,000 in three years. We admit it is a heavy tax, but our institutions are worth one hundred times as much.

If necessary for its defense, our country claims the right to require *all our property and our lives.* If to secure the residue of one-hundreth part of our property, and an equal proportion of our lives have to be sacrified, let it come. We repeat it, let it come with all its terrible consequences. We hope this war will speedily be ended. If, however, it cannot be ended without ten years more of war, rather than allow this rebellion against our country—and republican institutions—our common humanity and our GOD to succeed, we say add tenfold to that expenditure of blood and treasure to ensure its complete and final overthrow. We have very little patience with the croakers who are startled at the petty expenditures of eight hundred thousand dollars to save us from the domination of such a tyranny as JEFF. DAVIS would establish.

LIEUT.-GEN. GRANT.—A dispatch from Washington, dated Feb. 26th, says: — The Conference Committee having agreed, Congress to-day passed the bill creating the rank of lieutenant general. It was duly engrossed and signed by the President, who was at the Capitol at the time of its passage. To-night the President issued the commission of lieutenant general to Ulysses S. Grant, of Illinois. Representative Washburne will either leave to-morrow or Sunday for Chattanooga, bearing the commission in person to General Grant, who thus holds the only postion ever conferred on any person in this country except George Washington, General Scott's rank of lieutenant general being merely that of brevet. The new law is so worded that the lieutenant general is only ex-officio commander-in-chief of all the armies, and therefore it does not disturb Halleck unless the President requests him to retire. Several Republicans, most all of the Democrats, and most of the border State men voted against the creation of the new rank to-day.

REBEL PERSEVERANCE AT CHARLESTON.—A correspondent of the Boston *Traveler*, speaking of the perseverance of the rebels at Charleston, in their efforts to destroy the fleet guarding that port, says four torpedo boats are now ready for use, have been tried and found not only completely manageable, but very efficient; twenty-five more torpedo vessels are in course of construction by them in the city, and are in various stages of completion. The ironclads have all been provided with outriggers, spars and networks to ward off the attacks from these vessels. The correspondent thinks that if the rebels but had command of the resources which we have, they would ere this have raised the blockby their perseverance.

DEATH OF MRS. GEN. WM. H. HARRISON.—This lady departed this life on Friday last, at the advanced age of eighty-eight years and seven months, at the residence of her son, the Hon. J. Scott Harrison, near North Bend. The funeral took place on Sunday morning, from the residence of her son-in-law, Colonel Taylor, at Cleves.

Who is "Pomeroy"?

Just now the Schleswig-Holstein question, the construction of the Dannewerk, the Mexican Duke Maximillian imbroglio, the birth of an heir-apparent, and even the great rebellion itself, seem matters of small pith and moment. A new and terrible uproar has been raised in the political world by the assinine vaporings of one "POMEROY" of Kansas notoriety. POMEROY, it appears by reference to the Political Almanac, is a member of the United States Senate, and failing to achieve special preeminence in that body has bethought himself of a novel method of distinction. He will play smash generally—unseat Honest Old ABE, thrust the Cabinet over the Tarpeian rock, inaugurate a new order of things, and hand over the reins of government to those "unconditional friends of the Union (ex.gr POMEROY) who differ from the policy of this Administration!" POMEROY don't do things by halves—not he. He has accordingly fulminated a "Circular," to which he has affixed his sign manual as Chairman of a "National Executive Committee," an ingenious Pomeronian device, originating, however, with the knight of the shears, who, in detailing his grievances, grandiloquently commenced, "We, the people of England."

In this "Circular" the good citizens of these loyal States are advised that neither POMEROY nor any of his chosen friends, who have, with him, "thoughtfully surveyed the political field," can or will support Mr. LINCOLN for re-nomination. These thoughtful surveyors, with their new Pomeroy theodolite, have discovered three reasons why they are constrained to oppose the President. The first assigned is that the "re-election of Mr. LINCOLN is practically impossible against the union of influences which will oppose him." This assumption is equally false and ridiculous. What are these potent "influences" of which this babbler talks? Are the people to understand that POMEROY and his National Committee can defeat Mr. LINCOLN, if nominated? Let these "thoughtful surveyors" try the experiment! We trow they will be taught a lesson that will do them for the balance of their lives, if they are egotistical enough to make the attempt. The second reason given is that Mr. LINCOLN "has manifested a tendency towards compromises and temporary expedients of policy." This is untrue, but even were it so, what of it? In his high office President LINCOLN has manifested a purity of purpose and a conscientious desire to discharge its perplexing duties with an eye single to the best interests of the whole country. If at times in the great struggle he has hesitated or now and then seemed to falter, we are satisfied it was due to no weakness or infirmity, but rather to that grave sense of responsibility—that thoughtful, earnest reflection, which shows the eminently wise and judicious ruler. The puissant statesmen of the POMEROY type have, we fear, very inadequate ideas of such prudential considerations.

The third reason, however, furnishes us the clue to the opposition of POMEROY and his bevy of "thoughtful surveyors." It runs in this wise—"The patronage of the Government has been so rapidly increased and so *loosely placed* as to render the application of the one term principle absolutely essential to the certain safety of our Republican institutions." "The plain English of which is that POMEROY and his set have been left out in the cold by this Administration, and it is therefore essential "to the safety of our Republican institutions" that they should be provided for under a new regime. It may be that the people, to accommodate these gentry who don't like the present dispensation of the patronage of the Government, will turn out Mr. LINCOLN and put in another man; but we are inclined to the opinion that they will need time to think about it, and will want to be well assured that POMEROY and his friends are more deserving than now appears, before formally repudiating a faithful public servant.

We would advise POMEROY to attend to his legitimate Senatorial duties with the same promptitude that he draws his mileage and pay, and leave to the people the selection of a President. Let him disband his corps of thoughful surveyors and study anew the "science of Government," and try to win renown as a legislator, instead of notoriety as a demagogue. If he does, he may in due time soar above the illustrious obscurity of present mediocrity, and hereafter hope to share a tithe of that immortality which awaits Mr. LINCOLN in the hearts of his countrymen.

CONGRESSIONAL.—Saturday was set apart for speech making in Congress. Mr. Harding, of Kentucky, argued against President Lincoln's plan of reconstruction. Mr. Deming, of Connecticut, maintained that though the President's plan is not beyond cavil, it is as complete and comprehensive as the intricacies of the subject will permit, and possesses the rare merit of justice to the government, to the insurgent States and to the slave. Mr. Blair, of Missouri, defended himself from the attack of the so-called Radicals of the State, and said, from a spirit of retaliation, they had sought to build up a political party.

ENGLISH OFFICERS AT WASHINGTON.—On Saturday last, Lieut. Colonel T. T. Lionell Galloway, of the Royal Engineers, and Captain Alderson, of the Royal Artillery, British Army, accompanied by Capt. Munton, of Gen. Banard's staff, made a visit to the fortifications around Alexandria. The two officers first named are accredited agents of the British Government, sent out to examine and report upon the progress made by ihe United States in artillery and fortifications.

NICARAGUA CONGRESS.—The extra session of the Nicaragua Congress, to take into consideration the new contract with the Central American Transit Company, convened on the 1st. Don Ircent Cuadra was elected president of the Senate, Don Jose Guerere, president of the House of Deputies. The transit contract was read and debated in joint session, without action being taken upon it. The measure will undoubtedly pass both Houses.

PRESIDENT LINCOLN RENOMINATED.—At a caucus of Union men at Columbus, Ohio, on Friday night last, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That in the opinion of this Convention the people of Ohio, and her soldiers in the army, demand the renomination of Abraham Lincoln to the Presidency of the United States.

The members spontaneously arose to their feet, and gave cheer upon cheer at the commencement of the passage of the resolution.

SCHELDT DUES.—The Senate, on Friday evening last, ratified the treaty between the United States and Belgium for the extinguishment of the Scheldt dues, the United States to pay its pro-rata of the capitalization. The Belgians agree to extend to the United States the reduction of import duties which may result from subsequent treaties with other powers.

ANTIOQUIA.—Additional information in reference to the revolution in Antioqua shows that the battle at Maranillia took place on December 14th, and the death of the Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the government forces is confirmed. The conservatives were soon masters of the whole state, and began a diplomatic intercourse with the neighboring states.

THE PIRATE ALABAMA.—Advices received at the State Department from Mr. Pruyn, United States Minister in Japan, dated January 15th, state that the Alabama at that time was still at large.

A Meeting of Judges.

There is a rumor afloat that the Judges of the several District Courts of the United States, in the loyal portion of the country, have assembled at Washington to urge Congress to raise their salaries. The rumor may be well founded or not for anything we know, but we are inclined to think that it is. If such a meeting has taken place for such a purpose, we hope it will prove a failure.

The salaries of those judges, so far as we are acquainted with them, we admit, are low, very low; and we are always in favor of a fair day's wages for a fair day's work. But a day's wages to be fair must always be proportioned to the day's work which it is to compensate. A big day's wages for a little day's work would not be fair, neither would a little day's wages for a big day's work. Big wages for big work, little wages for little work is the fair rule, and the only fair one. "Poor preach, poor pay; good preach, good pay," was the Indian's rule, and it is ours. We are always happy to reward good preaching with good pay, but we cannot consent to reward poor preaching with anything else than poor pay. We would apply the same rule to every class of persons, from the day laborer that works on the street to the judge that sits upon the bench. If any of them, of any class, gave us a big day's work, we would cheerfully give him as big pay's wages; but if any of them, of any class, either from a lack of capacity or of industry, puts us off with a small day's work, we would put him off with a small day's wages.

Now, how is it with our United States Distaict Court judges? Are they capable of giving us a big day's work? If they are, and do give us it, then we say, in all conscience, give them a big day's wages; but if they are only capable of giving us a little day's work, and we honestly believe that this is the case with the most, if not the whole of them, then we say that the day's wages they are getting is as much as they are entitled to, and we would be very sorry to see them get more. Besides, if Congress, when it established the District Courts had intended the judges therein to be men of eminent talents, it would have attached to the office a salary that would have secured men of that stamp for judges. It did not do that. On the contrary, by attaching a small salary to the office, it made it a cheap one, and unmistakably manifested an intention that it should be filled with cheap men. And the kind of appointments which have almost invariably been made to the office, proves quite clearly that the appointing power never failed to appreciate the intent of Congress in this behalf, or to give effect to it.

The judges of those district courts know, or at least ought to have known, when they were appointed, what kind of a place they were going into, what work they were expected to do, and what salary they were to get for doing it. If they did not like the place, or the work, or the salary, they ouget not to have accepted the appointment. If they are dissatisfied with either now, the remedy is easy. All they have to do is just to resign, and the thing will be right. We do not think that the country would suffer seriously by their doing so. We do not doubt but that, if they were to resign to-day, their places could be filled before a week with men who will do the work as well as they, for the salaries they are now getting, and all without grumbling. We are not in favor of small salaries. We do not think there is ever anything gained by them; and in our Courts, we think, there is frequently much lost by them. But at the same time, we are not in favor of a cheap man getting into a cheap place, because it is cheap, and then risking the place to be made a dear one, that he may get a dear man's wages for doing a cheap man's work. If those salaries are to be raised, let the character of the Courts also be raised, by putting men of a great deal higher grade of learning and talents into them for Judges. That, however, would involve an entire reorganization of these Courts, and while this war lasts, Congress will have too much on its hands to attend to anything of that kind. Our advice, therefore, is to let the Courts remain as they are, salaries and all, till the war is over, and if the Judges do not like their salaries let them resign.

PHILADELPHIA.

Decease of a Well-known Druggist---Fall of a Church Spire---An Unfavorable Opening—Runaway Slaves—Bounty Meetings.

Special Correspondence of the Commercial:

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 27.

Frederick Brown, one of the oldest and most respectable retail druggists, died to-day. He occupied the old stand on the corner of Fifth and Chestnut streets, for nearly fifty years past. Mr. Brown was an active business man, and took part in various progressive projects. He was one of the Managers of the Pennsylvania Insane Asylum, and a large owner of the Laurel Hill Cemetery property.

We had a violently windy day yesterday, and during the gale the spire of the new Presbyterian Church at Eighteenth and Christian streets was upset, and falling, crushed in the side of the main building to a serious extent. The spire was incomplete, but had already reached the height of one hundred and ten feet. It is presumed that somebody cut the guys—the Church being a new one—and then the wind swayed it out of balance.

The rumbling of the Spring campaign is already heard from the far South and Southwest, and so far as that part of it in Florida is concerned it is fraught with portentous weight. There has certainly been bad management there, and who will have to bear the bad management of the recent disaster in that quarter must soon be known to the public, who will duly credit him with their honest expressions of contempt for such bad management. If the "campaign" is to be re-opened with many such stupid moves, we shall be obliged to hide our heads in shame. To send so small a force as Seymour had far into the interior of such a country as Florida, with the undoubted assurance that the enemy had provided for such an emergency, was such a blundering piece of stupidity that any officer who projected it ought to be cashiered, at least.

Many slaves have recently reached here from Delaware for the purpose of volunteering in the colored regiments. The majority of these sable sons, it is understood, came away from their masters without leave, and those individuals are endeavoring to reclaim them. There are no such bounties paid in Delaware as here, and that is the reason why they left suddenly, regardless of the agricultural interests of their reputed owners.

Meetings are being held about the city to-night, in order to make a finish of the bounty fund—that is, to make up the balance yet wanting to pay men for re-enlisting, and thus prevent the draft, Monday being the last day for receiving the Government bounty.

Terrific Boiler Explosion.

The boiler of a paper mill in Schuylersville, New York, near Troy, exploded recently, with a destructive violence scarcely before known. Two persons were killed, and several others were badly injured. The village was shaken by the explosion, and the pecuniary damage by the calamity is stated at full $100,000. The Troy *Times* says:

"This explosion proves to be one of the most destructive boiler accidents that ever occurred in this vicinity. Indeed, we doubt if a parallel can be found to the eccentric and fearful course which the mass iron, live coals, hot water and steam pursued on this occasion. Usually the explosive force is expended in an upward direction. This paper-mill boiler moved horizontally, with fearful velocity, passing like an iron-clad ram or a combination of two hundred pound shot, *through eleven buildings*, wrecking them as completely as if an earthquake had toppled them over.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

OUR SPECIAL DISPATCHES.

Telegraphic Correspondence of Commercial.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.

The Draft Postponed.

The draft has been postponed till the first of April. The total number of new enlistments since the President's call of last November is two hundred thousand men. Out of one hundred and thirty thousand men now in the army, comprised in 400 battery and regimental organizations, whose terms expire on or before the first of January, one hundred thousand have reenlisted.

The Florida Expedition.

It is ascertained that the responsibility for the Florida Expedition rests exclusively with the President, Secretary Stanton and Gen. Halleck having been both kept in ignorance until the news of Gen. Gillmore's arrival in Florida reached them. They are not yet advised, except in a round-about way, under what orders Gen. Gillmore was acting. The official dispatches concerning the recent disaster near Lake City will not be published for the present. The statements which have been published are by no means exaggerated.

There is talk of introducing a resolution into Congress, to-morrow, directing the Committee on the Conduct of the War to inquire into the facts of the expedition, and report with the least practicable delay.

The Lieutenant-General Bill.

The ridiculous statement in the New York papers, that the President on Friday night signed the Lieutenant General bill, immediately issued a commission to Gen. Grant, and made Washburne the bearer of the same to Chattanooga, is as far as possible from the truth in every particle. The bill has not yet been signed by the Speaker, Vice President and Senate, nor will it be until to-morrow, the law requiring the signatures to be affixed in open session.

Personal.

Mr. Washburne leaves for Galena tomorrow, on account of sickness in his family.

Quota of New York City Reduced.

The President has consented, contrary to the opinion of the War Department, to reduce the quota of New York city twelve thousand, in conformity with the report of the Commission charged with the examination of the facts.

First Loyal Regiment from Rebeldom.

The first loyal regiment from the rebellious States was raised in pursuance of an order issued by Gen. Buell, to Col. Streight, and not by General Garfield, as affirmed in Congressional debate on last Friday.

Not Recommended for a Major General.

Gen. Pleasanton has not been recommended by the Senate Military Committee for a vacant Major Generalship, as affirmed by sundry ill-informed correspondents of New York journals. There is no vacant Major Generalship. General Pleasanton was nominated by the President for Major General last December, but no action has been had in his case by the Senate Military Committee.

The House Naval Committee.

Mr. Dickerson is still talking by the hour before the House Naval Committee, having commenced his testimony a fortnight ago. A motion has been made in Committee to apply his favorite cut off to him.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

The President and Gen. Gillmore.

Further inquiry has elicited the fact, which can be asserted upon the very highest authority, that the President never issued any order or made any suggestion to Gen. Gillmore relative to his military operations in Florida, and that the contrary statement, which rests exclusively, so far as can be ascertained, upon the assertion of Gen. Gillmore himself, is untrue, and that the exedition was made by Gillmore upon his own responsibility. It is presumed that Gen. Gillmore will seek his justification in the President's order brought by Maj. John Hay, and which has already been published, relative to the political rehabitation of Florida.

Trial of Gen. Hammond,

The prosecution of the trial of General Hammond still continues. Surgeon Lamb, Medical Purveyor at Washington, has been under examination for two days. The testimony elicited embraces many large and complicated transactions in purchasing medical supplies for the army, since June, 1861, and shows the continual exercise of authority by Gen. Hammond, which the prosecution claims was an unlawful usurpation of the authority of Purveyors. Many of the articles so purchased of favored houses have been shown to be inferior or deficient, at high prices. V.

CHATTANOOGA.

BUZZARD ROOST, NEAR DALTON, } Friday, Feb. 26, 6 A. M. }

Fighting near Dalton.

Gen. Davis' loss on yesterday was about one hundred and fifty in killed, wounded and missing. Crufts and Baird's division had a severe engagement with the enemy on the extreme left yesterday, and having pushed a reconnoissance far enough they fell back in the night to the left of Tunnel Hill, to which the centre and right will retire. The enemy opened on Johnson's advance with musketry about mid-night, wounding Col. Malatalsi, of the 24th Illinois, and others. Harrison and Brown's cavalry got in sight of Dalton, and had a brisk fight with the enemy. The ball is not yet opened, at this a. m., but will likely do so when we return to Tunnel Hill, where we will no doubt entrench ourselves and hold our position.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

6 P. M.—This morning the ball opened at one o'clock, one mile in advance, by Gen. McCook's brigade on the right, and Gen. Morgan's on the left.

Gen. McCook drove the enemy half a mile, assisted by Harris' 11th Indiana Battery.

Picket skirmishing continued all day.

Gen. Hotchkiss drove the rebel battery off.

The rebels appeared on the right in pretty strong force.

The rebels worked twelve pieces of artillery.

The 10th Michigan and 6th Illinois, Morgan's advance, suffered severely. Colonel Dickerson, of the former regiment, is wounded and a prisoner. Captain Harris, of the Indiana battery, is slightly wounded.

Gen. Morgan drove the enemy one mile and retired half a mile.

The total loss was about seventy to-day, mostly wounded.

We hold our ground to-night.

Gen. Cruft has been fighting the enemy on the east of Rocky Face Ridge all day, and driving them. No intelligence from them since.

The resistance of the enemy was found very stubborn.

Johnson relieves Davis on the right.

All is quiet now.

Gen. Thomas arrives to-night. D.

HARRISBURG.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

HARRISBURG, Feb. 27, 1864.

Appointments by the Governor.

Governor Curtin has ordered commissions to issue for your county, as follows: Richard Perry, Flour Inspector; Jacob Zeigler to be Deputy. John Rippey, Sealer of Weights and Measures; Casper Gang to be Deputy. B.

DIED:

KIRBY—On Sunday morning, Feb. 28th, JOHN KIRBY, aged thirty-two years and four months.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral THIS AFTERNOON at 3½ o'clock, from his late residence on Ohio lane, near Pasture lane, to proceed to Mt. Union Cemetery.

WANTED.—A person to take charge of a large Machine Barrel Factory. Only those experienced in the business need apply. Address with all particulars. LOCK BOX 60, Pittsburgh. fe29:3t

WOOD STREET PROPERTY WANTED.—I want to purchase TWO LOTS, on WOOD street, between THIRD and SIXTH streets. S. S. BRYAN, Broker and Insurance Agent, 59 Fourth street, (Burke's Building.) fe29

GRAPE VINES.—The demand for our Vines is largely increasing every season. Parties wishing to purchase this Spring, would do well to order early, as the demand promises to exceed the supply. Send for Catalogue, enclosing stamp. J. KNOX, fe29:d&w 29 Fifth street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

SEED STORE AND HORTICULTURAL DEPOT.—We have received our Spring variety of Flower, Vegetable and Field Seeds, Garden Tools, Aquariums, Ferreries, Hanging Baskets, Books on Horticulture and Agriculture, Bulbs, &c., &c. We have also secured the services of a practical Seedman and Florist, who will give this department of our business his entire attention. J. KNOX, fe29:d&w 29 Fifth street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

KNOX FRUIT FARM AND NURSERIES.—Our new Catalogue of SMALL FRUITS for Spring of 1864, including Dr. JOHN A. WARDER'S Report of the Cincinnati Horticultural Society, of a visit to our grounds, during the STRAWBERRY and GRAPE seasons, giving descriptions of varieties, modes of culture, etc., is now ready, and will be sent to all applicants enclosing stamp. J. KNOX, fe29:d&w 29 Fifth street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS.—All our Plants were laid in, and carefully worked, last season. Such plants are much more valuable than those produced in the ordinary way. Send for a Catalogue, enclosing stamp. J. KNOX, fe29:d&w 29 Fifth street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

PLANING MILL, SAW MILL, &c., FOR SALE.—The subscribers wish to sell their PLANING MILL, SAW MILL, MACHINERY, DWELLING HOUSE, &c., situate in Monongahela city, Washington county. The Mill house is 30x80 feet, three stories high, with Engine house attached. The Dwelling house is large, and having two families now living in it. The Lot on which these are erected runs along the river and Union street 275 feet, and about 200 feet deep.

This is a very desirable property to carry on business of this kind, having 2 planes, 2 moulding machines, mortice machine, rip saw machine, circular and bracket saws, &c. The Mill house and machinery all being nearly new, (having been burnt down and re-built in 1858,) and being situated on the river, and where good roads lead to and from, in different directions, all which tends to give it a desirable and advantageous position for business. Possession can be given at any time.

KIDDOO & MOORE, Monongahela City, Feb. 29, 1864—2w

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.—By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court, of Allegheny county, I will expose to public sale, at the Court House, in the City of Pittsburgh, on MONDAY, the 21st day of March, 1864, at 10 o'clock, a. m., all the four-ninth parts of all that certain lot or piece of ground situate in the borough of South Pittsburgh, being lot number 13, in a plan of lots laid out by Richard Cowan, and bounded and described as follows:—Commencing at the corner of lots numbers 12 and 13, on the Washington road; thence by line of said lots north 35 degrees, east to the Monongahela river; thence eastwardly twenty-five feet and five inches; thence south thirty five degrees, west to the said road, and thence westwardly twenty-five feet and five inches to the place of beginning, and being the same which the said Richard Cowan, by his deed, dated the 21st day of April, A. D. 1849, recorded in Allegheny county, in Deed Book, vol. 85, page 427, granted and conveyed to Joseph McKibbin, deceased.

Terms of sale to be cash on confirmation of sale and delivery of Deed.

AMANDA McKIBBIN, Guardian of Mary Jane, Henrietta Wilson, John B. and Lavina S. McKibbin, minor children of Joseph McKibbin, dec'd. fe29:3tw

PROPOSALS FOR CAVALRY HORSES.

WAR DEPARTMENT, CAVALRY BUREAU, OFFICE OF CHIEF QUARTERMASTER, Washington, D. C., February 24, 1864.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., on Monday, March seventh (7th), 1864, for

Three thousand (3,000) Cavalry Horses, to be delivered at Montpelier, Vt., within fifty (50) days from date of contract.

One thousand (1,000) Cavalry Horses, to be delivered in Washington, D. C., (Giesboro depot,) within thirty (30) days from date of contract.

One thousand (1,000) Cavalry Horses, to be delivered at Elmira, N. Y., within forty (40) days from date of contract.

Also, sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. on THURSDAY, March tenth, (10th,) 1864, for two thousand (2,000) Cavalry Horses, to be delivered in Wheeling, West Virginia, within thirty (30) days from date of contract.

Said horses to be sound in all particulars, not less than five (5) nor more than nine (9) years old; from 14½ to 16 hands high; full fleshed, compactly built, bridle wise, and of size sufficient for cavalry purposes.

These specifications will be strictly adhered to and rigidly enforced, in every particular.

No bid will be entertained unless accompanied by a guaranty for its faithful performance.

☞ Should any United States officer guarantee the proposal of a bidder who should prove to be irresponsible, his name will be reported to the Secretary of War, with a recommendation that such officer be dismissed the service.

All bidders and guarantors will be held to the strictest accountability, and every failure to comply with terms of contract, or to deliver the conveyance when awarded, will be followed by prosecution to the full extent of the law.

Form of bid and guaranty can be had on application to Capt. J. G. Farnsworth, A. Q. M., at Wheeling, Va., Captain John W. McKim, A. Q. M., at Boston, Mass., or at this office.

Successful bidders will be prepared to enter into written contracts, with good and sufficient security, immediately on the acceptance of their bids.

The oath of allegiance must accompany the bid.

The undersigned reserves the right to reject all bids deemed unreasonable.

No bid will be entertained for less than fifty horses.

Bids for *the entire number* of Horses required are invited.

Payment will be made on completion of contract, or as soon thereafter as funds may be received.

Proposals must be endorsed "PROPOSALS FOR CAVALRY HORSES," and addressed to Lieut. Col. JAMES A. EKIN, Chief Quartermaster, Cavalry Bureau, Washington, D. C.

Any further information will be promptly given on application to JAMES A. EKIN, Lieutenant-Colonel and Chief Quartermaster Cavalry Bureau. fe27:3t

DISSOLUTION.—The Co-Partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the style of WALTER BRYANT & CO., was dissolved on the first day of January, 1864, by limitation. WALTER BRYANT will be found at the office of Mr. HENRY DEAN, at the old stand, No. 239, Liberty street, he being authorized to settle the business of the late firm.

WALTER BRYANT, FRANK SIMPSON.

Having disposed of my entire stock to Mr. HENRY DEAN, late of St. Louis, Mo., I therefore retire from the Hide and Leather business, and most cheerfully recommend him to the customers of the late firm. WALTER BRYANT.

Pittsburgh, February 26th, 1864.

NOTICE.—The undersigned having purchased the entire stock of WALTER BRYANT, would announce to his customers and the public generally, his removal to store 239 Liberty street, lately occupied by Walter Bryant & Co., where will be found a complete stock of Leather, Hides and Oil, at all times, at the lowest market rates. HENRY DEAN. fe27:2w

WHEELER & WILSON'S HIGHEST PREMIUM LOCK STITCH SEWING MACHINES.

THE CHEAPEST, SIMPLEST AND BEST.

Pincipal Office and Wholesale Emporium, No. 27 FIFTH ST., Three doors below Bank Block.

WM. SUMNER & CO., Western Agents. fe27:daw

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO R'Y CO., OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY, Pittsburgh, Pa., February 24th, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIrectors have this day declared a dividend of SEVEN PER CENTUM on the income, or Third Mortgage Bonds, of this Company out of the earnings of 1863, payable in CASH on the 1st day of April next. W. H. BARNES, feb26 Secretary.

NOTICE.—DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The partnership heretofore existing between W. F. Thompson, John Miller and George M'Kee, under the name and style of THOMPSON, MILLER & CO., in the Planing Mill business, was dissolved by mutual consent, on February 10th, 1864. Wm. F. Thompson having retired from the firm. GEO. McKEE. February 25, 1864. fe26:3t

WOMAN'S FRIEND DETERSIVE SOAP.—100 boxes Woman's Friend Variegated Soap—in store and for sale by. R. C. & J. H. SAWYER, No 67 Wood Street.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

OFFICE ALLEGHENY BRIDGE CO., Pittsburgh, February 25, 1864.

AN ELECTION FOR PRESIDENT, MANAGERS and OFFICERS of the Company for erecting a Bridge over the Allegheny river, opposite Pittsburgh, in the County of Allegheny, will be held at the TOLL HOUSE, at the South end of the Bridge, on MONDAY, the 7th day of March next, at two o'clock, p. m. WM. ROSEBURG, fe29:8t Treasurer.

COOPER FIRE ARMS MANUFACTURING CO., Frankford, Pa., Feb. 20, 1864.

THE SECOND INSTALMENT, $6,62 per share, has been levied by order of the DIRECTORS, upon the stock of this Company, payable on the 1st of March, 1864.

Pittsburgh stockholders will please pay at the office of JAMES M. COOPER, Bank Block, Fifth street, Pittsburgh. fe29:2w J. M. COOPER, Treasurer.

N. U. L.—The officers of the several Councils of the order; within the cities, boroughs and townships are urgently requested to meet at WILKINS HALL, Pittsburgh, at 10 o'clock, a. m., TUESDAY, March 1st, 1864, business of great importance will be brought before the meeting. By order of fe29:3t G. V. P.

PITTSBURGH GYMNASTIC ASSOCIATION.—A Special meeting of the Members will be held on SATURDAY EVENING at 8 o'clock. Punctual attendance is requested. By order President. fe23:3t JOHN EARLE, Secretary.

FRANCIS TORRANCE, NOTARY PUBLIC and COMMISSIONER for the States of Ohio, Indiana, Minnesota, Missouri and Massachusetts, appointed and commissioned by the several Governors thereof to take Depositions, Acknowledgments of Deeds, &c., to be used or recorded therein. Office: No. 189 PENN street, Pittsburgh, Pa. fe12:6m

PITTS'GH, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO R. W. CO., OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY, Pittsburgh, Pa., February 12, 1864.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF the Stock and Bondholders of this Company, for the election of DIRECTORS, and such other business as may come before it, will be held at the Office of said Company, in the City of Pittsburgh, on the THIRD WEDNESDAY OF MARCH, A. D. 1864, at 10 a. m.

The Stock and Bond Transfer Books of the Company, at their Office, in the City of Pittsburgh, and at the Transfer Agency in the City of New York, will be closed on the 1st day of March, at 3 o'clock p. m., and remain closed until the 17th day of March thereafter. W. H. BARNES, fe12:td Secretary.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.—A meeting of the Stockholders of the "FIRE STEEL MINING COMPANY," will be held at the office of HANNA, HART & CO., in the city of Pittsburgh, on THURSDAY, the 10th day of March, 1864, at 10 o'clock, a. m., for the election of a BOARD OF DIRECTORS. Also, to take into consideration the transfer of the business of the office of the Company, sale of the property, and any other questions that may be offered for their consideration. By order. M. J. CAUGHEY, fe9:td Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH BRIDGE CO., January 19, 1864.

BOOKS FOR RECEIVING SUBSCRIPTIONS to the Capital Stock of the PITTSBURGH BRIDGE CO., are now open at the office of WM. K. NIMICK, Treasurer, 95 WATER street, Pittsburgh, where parties desirous of investing will please call. By order. ja20 THOS. STEEL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH BRIDGE CO., January 18, 1864.

THE SUBSCRIBERS TO THE Capital Stock of the Pittsburgh Bridge Company, are hereby notified to pay to Wm. K. Nimick, Treasurer, at the office of Nimick & Co., 95 Water street, Pittsburgh, an instalment of FIVE DOLLARS, on each share subscribed, on or before the first day of March, 1864. By order. THOMAS STEEL, ja20 Secretary.

FOR SALE OR RENT.

OAK TIMBER LAND FOR SALE.—1500 acres of land abounding with OAK, PINE AND HEMLOCK TIMBER, in McKean county, near CORYDON, one mile from the Allegheny river, and accessible by a planked road. SHEFFIELD STATION, on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, is 16 miles, and SALAMANCA, the junction of the Atlantic and Great Western with the New York and Erie Railroad, is 6 miles from the tract.

A plot of the tract may be seen, and other information furnished, on application to S. S. BRYAN, Broker and Insurance Agent, 59 Fourth street (Burke's Building.) fe24

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.—Situate in Venango county, Pa., on the State road leading from Franklin to Oil City, one mile from the former and four miles from the latter place; containing 86 acres, 60 acres cleared, a large frame barn, frame house, and an orchard thereon. School house adjoining property. Terms easy. For further particulars inquire of JACOB EISENBEIS, No. 87 Ohio street, Allegheny, or fe22:1m E. ABEL, Commercial office.

FOR SALE.—Two three story BRICK DWELLING HOUSES, on the corner of FIRST and FERRY streets. Terms moderate. Inquire of JOSEPH TORRENS, at Fleming & Torrens, corner of Market and Third streets. fe25:2w

DWELLING HOUSE FOR SALE.—The subscriber offers for sale the dwelling house in which he now lives, situated on South Avenue, First Ward, Allegheny. The lot is 27 feet front by 160 deep, running back to a 20 feet alley. It is a two-storied brick, contains six rooms and cellar. The out-houses are a wash house, stable, coal house, &c. There is a large yard surrounding the dwelling, filled with shade and ornamental trees. There is gas and water in all the rooms of the dwelling.

I also offer for sale a desirable country residence in Rochester township, Beaver county, Pa., containing twenty acres of good land. There is

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE TRAVELER'S GUIDE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

Pennsylvania Central.

Departs.		Arrives.	
Thro Acm'n...	5:50 a m	Balto Exp's....	12:50 p m
Thro Mail....	2:50 a m	Phila do	1:20 p m
Thro Exp'ss...	4:25 p m	Fast Line.....	1:30 a m
Fast Line.....	8:35 p m	Thro Mail.....	10:05 a m
Joh'n Acm'n..	3:00 p m	Joh'n Acm'n..	10:05 a m
1st Wall stn..	6:30 a m	1st Wallstn....	6:15 a m
2d do	11:40 a m	2d do	8:35 a m
3d do	3:50 p m	3d do	1:55 p m
4th do	6:00 p m	4th do	5:05 p m

The Church Train leaves Wall's Station (on Sunday) at 9:05 a m; returns at 12:45 p m.

Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago.

Departs.		Arrives.	
Fast Line.....	1:45 a m	Chicago Exp....	2:20 a m
Express.....	4:45 p m	Phila. do ...	2:10 p m
Mail Train....	6:30 a m	Cin'ti do ...	7:50 p m
All'ce Ac'm....	2:15 p m	Crest'e Mail..	7:00 p m

The New Brighton Accommodation leaves Allegheny Station at 9:15 a m, 12:00 m, 4:30 p m and 5:40 p m.

Returning, leaves New Brighton Station at 5:50 a m, 7:00 a m, 12:30 p m, and 2:50 p m.

Pittsburgh and Connellsville.

Departs.		Arrives.	
Mail.....	7:55 a m	Mail.....	6:00 p m
Express.....	3:00 p m	Express.....	10:00 a m
1st M'Keesp't.	11:00 a m	1st M'Keesp't.	7:00 p m
2d do	6:15 p m	2d do	2:05 p m
Port Perry....	7:00 a m	Port Perry....	8:30 a m
Braddock's....	4:15 p m	Braddock's....	2:40 p m

The Sunday Train to and from M'Keesport leaves at 1:00 p m, and arrives at 10:00 a m.

Allegheny Valley.

Departs.		Arrives.	
Mail.....	7:00 a m	Mail.....	7:00 p m
Express.....	3:00 p m	Express.....	9:35 a m
Accom'n	4:00 p m	Accom'n	8:40 a m

Cleveland and Pittsburgh.

Departs.		Arrives.	
Cin'ti.....	1:45 a m	Mail.....	3:50 p. m.
.....	1:45 p m	Cin. Ex'ss....	3:35 p. m.
Wheel'g....	6:20 a m	Do.	2:10 a. m.
Steubenv'l.	3:00 a m	Steub'v. Ac..	10:00 a. m
Clev'l'd..	1:45 a m		
do	1:45 p m		

☞The Excelsior Omnibus Company have Omnibusses and Carriages in waiting for passengers arriving in trains from both East and West.

Meets To-Night.—Pittsburgh Councils will hold their stated monthly meeting this evening.

Promotion.—Lieut. C. C. Cochran has been promoted to the rank of Captain, 10th Penna. Reserves, in place of Capt. C. M. Over, promoted to be Major of same regiment.

Patents.—A patent was issued Feb. 23, 1864, from the United States Patent Office to R. W. Park, of Allegheny City, Penna., for improved connection for barrel rafts.

Quotas Filled.—Clarion borough, Paint, Monroe, Lime-stone, and Piney townships, and New Bethlehem, Clarion county, have filled their quotas. These districts offered additional bounties, and thus secured their quotas.

Executed.—Frederick F. Streeter, the convicted murderer of Shubil McCoy, wife and child, was hung on Friday last, at Medina, Ohio, the scene of the murder. With his last breath he proclaimed his innocence.

Good Old Age.—Mr. William Boyd, of Highland township, Clarion county, died on the 11th inst., at the ripe old age of ninety-nine years and six months, and retained his senses and sight to the last. Mr. Boyd was one of the first pioneers of the Clarion region, having emigrated in 1808 from Westmoreland county.

Coal in Butler.—A bill has been read in the House of Representatives at Harrisburg to incorporate the Mercer and Butler Railroad Company. The bill is designed to get the Butler and Mercer county coal to market, a vein of eleven feet having been recently discovered in the former county.

Russia and the Russians.—The eminent poet and traveler, Bayard Taylor, will deliver his great lecture on "Russia and the Russians," under the auspices of the Young Men's Mercantile Library Association, on some evening of the present week. This lecture has attracted immense audiences wherever delivered, and we doubt not will prove similarly successful here.

Ordinance Void.—The ordinance recently passed by Councils, giving the Pennsylvania Railroad the right of way through the city from Liberty street to the Monongahela river, has become void, the company neglecting to file their acceptance of the same with the Controller within ten days from the passage of the ordinance, as required by the clause in the same.

Commissions Issued.—Gov. Curtin, we learn by special dispatch, has ordered commissions to be issued to Richard Perry, Flour Inspector—Jacob Zeigler to be deputy; John Rippey, Scaler of Weights and Measures—Caspar Gang to be deputy. These appointments will no doubt give entire satisfaction, as the gentlemen named will make most efficient officers.

Obstructing the Sidewalks.—Mayor Lowry had six merchants of Market and Liberty streets before him on Saturday morning, charged with obstructing the pavements, and placing "out shots" over the doors of their places of business. The Mayor inflicted slight fines upon them, which was paid, with the exception of Thomas Sinclair, clothier, on Liberty street, who appealed from the Mayor's decision, and entered bail.

Railroad Changes.—We have been officially informed that J. N. McCullough, Esq., has been appointed General Superintendent of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway, in place of John B. Jervis, Esq., resigned. Mr. Jervis has been appointed Chief Engineer of the road. Persons having business with the above departments of the Company will address the officers named above.

A Presidential Pen-wiper.—On Monday last, February 22d, the anniversary of the birth of Washington, a pen-wiper, was received at the Executive Mansion for President Lincoln, as a gift from Miss Laura Culbertson, of Erie City, Pa. The "wiper" represents George Washington in his old Continental suit, with buff breeches, velvet coat and chapeau. The face is finely engraved, and is a good likeness. The wiper is twelve inches long and is very ingeniously executed. It is a nice ornament on the President's table.

Passenger Railway Accident.—On Friday night a lad named Fenning, son of the proprietor of a lager-beer hall on Third street, was run over by one of the Minersville passenger railway cars. His thigh bone was fractured, and he was otherwise injured, but Dr. Tindle does not consider his injuries serious. The driver of the car was arrested and confined in the watch-house over night. In the morning he was discharged, it appearing that the boy's injuries were not of a fatal nature.

Recruiting in the City.

We understand that the recruiting business in the city on Saturday and Sunday was quite brisk. Some fifty men were received at the Girard House yesterday, and a still larger number was mustered in on Saturday. In Allegheny city, on Saturday, recruiting was likewise very brisk. Unless the Senate passes the House bill extending the time to the first of April, this is the last day in which the government bounty to recruits can be paid, so that a grand rush on the recruiting offices may be expected to-day. Those who desire to enlist and receive the highest local bounties should do so to-day, for if the bounty bill is passed by the Senate, the local bounties will probably decrease in amount, as the different districts will have ample time to look after recruits who will be satisfied with a less local bounty than is now offered.

Methodist Intelligence.

The church edifice lately erected at Dravo's appointment, on Elizabeth and Rostraver circuit, will be dedicated to the worship of God on Sabbath, March 6th, 1864. Drs. Holmes and Pershing and Rev. H. Sinsabaugh are expected to be present and officiate on the occasion. Brethren and friends from the surrounding charges are cordially invited to be present.

Rev. H. Wharton, once a member of the Pittsburgh Conference, has been elected State Senator in Iowa, and has taken his seat in the Senate Chamber. He has located on account of infirm health, but continues to preach every sabbath.

Pittsburgh Conference will hold its next annual session on Thursday, March 16th, at Barnesville, Ohio.

Blythe at the Cleveland Sanitary Fair.

The Cleveland *Herald*, in its description of the Fine Art Hall, at the great Sanitary Fair, now being held in that city, refers to two pictures that are more than ordinarily attractive, of one of which it speaks as follows: The other picture, which is placed to the left of the Judge's seat, was painted by Blythe, of Pittsburgh, for the Fair, and has been given by Mr. Batchelor, of Pittsburgh. It is a very interesting painting, every part of it telling a story. The subject is President Lincoln writing his Proclamation of Emancipation. "Old Abe" is represented in complete slouchville, seated in a homely apartment, which is very negligently kept, writing the rough draft of the Proclamation. On the floor before him is a map of the Rebel States, with a broom lying on it, significant of their being swept from our armies. Letters from Abby Kelly and Wendell Phillips have been thrown under the grate. A broken bust of "Old Pub Func" is suspended by the neck from a nail, and the picture is full of similar telling hits. It should be purchased at a good price, and presented to Mr. Lincoln.

Police Intelligence.

ROWDYISM PUNISHED.—The night police Saturday night, between eleven and twelve o'clock arrested a young man named John Kay, charged with disorderly conduct, in throwing a huge boulder through the window of a house, occupied by a widow woman, named Riley, in Spring alley, Fifth Ward. Kay, it appears, when he gets drunk, is a very troublesome fellow. Mayor Lowry yesterday morning fined Kay twenty-five dollars for disorderly conduct, in default of payment of which he was committed to prison for thirty days.

MAYOR'S LEVEE.—There were upwards of thirty occupants of the watch-house Saturday night—chiefly common cases. Owen McFadden, the proprietor of a drunken den in the Seventh Ward, was committed to jail, in default of bail, on two charges—one for selling liquor on Sunday and the other for selling liquor without license.

LARCENIES BY SOLDIERS.—Three or four soldiers, belonging to the 11th regiment, were arrested by the Mayor's police on Saturday, charged with larceny. One of them stole a gold ring from Mr. Schirmer, on Smithfield street, valued at three dollars. Another stole two pairs of boots from a store on Smithfield street, and another carried off a quantity of tobacco from Mr. Weyman. The parties robbed did not desire to prosecute, and the soldiers having made restitution of the goods and paying for a part, they were discharged.

The Teachers' Association.

The Allegheny County Teachers' Association met on Saturday morning at the Fourth Ward School House, a large attendance of teachers present.

The exercises were opened with prayer by Rev. W. Gray, and after the reading of the minutes, the audience were regaled with an intellectual and interesting treat in the shape of a lecture on the progress of the English language, by the President, Rev. Samuel Findley. The lecture opened with the history of Britain at the invasion of Julius Cæsar, B. C. 56. The inhabitants were the Cimbri or Celt, usually termed the ancient Britons. They were naked savages, yet brave and warlike; not entirely ignorant of literature, but limited to oral effusions in the shape of war songs and poems laudatory of their heroes by their bards. Their religion was Druidism, a mystic species of worship, whose themes were philosophic and sublime, unhappily lost to us for the want of a written language, or so obscurely handed down by tradition as to have lost their interest, except to the mystic or the antiquary. The Roman rule in the country, with the prevalence of the Roman civilization, introduced the Latin element into the language of Britain, which is perceptible to this day, in the names of the principal cities and rivers. But the change of greatest importance was the Saxon invasion, in the fifth century. This gave an entirely new language to the country, which in a little while took precedence of the old language, and formed the base of the present English.

The character of the language at this time partook of the character of the people—simple, warlike and aggressive; the language was terse, vigorous and limited expressing more of action than feeling or sentiment. The invasion of the Danes introduced a new feature, and with others soon pervaded the land with a Noric element which is easily traced in domestic words in various parts of England, and in the laws and customs of different sections of country, whose inhabitants, true to their early antecedents, refused to change in the land, which by conquest they had made their own.

Next came the Norman Conquest in 1060, which Thomas Campbell characterizes as an Inundation, which swept over the language threatening its destruction, but ended by subsiding, and leaving a debris, which enriched and fertilized giving to the terse Saxon dialect a fervor and a richness, capable of expressing the most imaginative fancies, and a poetic fire that has made it the most splendid language of modern times. Mighty efforts were made to destroy this noble tongue. All laws were written in Norman-French, and pleadings conducted and books written in the same; those who spoke the Saxon were looked upon with contempt, and if the most unbounded effort of King and Court could have swept it away it would have been done, but the people preserved their language, and in the end compelled into its service the language of their masters and conquerors. As science progressed and poetry flourished, the Latin and Greek were made to subserve the demands, the Greek furnished the terms of science the Latin of poetry and poetic structure, and the softer Italian and grave Spanish, the dialects of refined conversation and social life.

Thus has the English language gathered into it from all sources. Its own element, *strength* and *words of valor and action*; the spaniards dignity and gravity, the French vivacity, the softness of the Italian, the metaphysics of the Greek, and the stateliness and grandeur of the Latin.

After the lecture, the topic for discussion—"The Errors of the School Room," was taken up, and participated in by Prof. Burtt, Rev. W. Gray, &c., at the close of which the Association adjourned.

Court Proceedings.

DISTRICT COURT, of Allegheny County, Saturday, February 27th, Court met, present, Hon. M. Hampton, President; Hon. H. W. Williams, Associate.

Oliver Blackburn vs. Hill Burgwin, Executor of Caroline Ormsby, deceased. This was an action to recover on the face of a note given for upwards of six thousand dollars for five thousand five hundred and odd. The defendants tendered the real amount with legal interest; and as the note was not in the hands of an innocent purchaser without notice, although negotiable, the defendants were permitted to give evidence to the jury that usurious interest had been incorporated in the note. This evidence appeared to have been fully credited by the jury, as their verdict was for the actual sum borrowed with legal interest to date. Their verdict was for $6,766 70.

On motion of Alex. Miller, Esq., J. M. Kennedy, Esq., was admitted to practice in the District Court of Allegheny county.

Mrs. Sarah Carpenter vs. the Heirs and Devisees of Benj. Carpenter, *et al.* No. 66 in Partition. Feb. 27, 1864, rule granted on all persons interested to come into court on the 24th day of March, 1864, to accept or refuse the said several purparts or portions of the said lands and tenements, or estate, according to the act of Assembly in such cases made and provided. Said rule to be served on all parties residing in Allegheny county, and by publication, on those out of it.

Scott, Burns & Co. vs. Hunter and McCloskey, No. 52 July Term, 1860. Feb. 27. 1864. Defendant's Attorney moves for a new trial. Reasons filed.

Goldsmith & Bros. *vs.* A. Best and Geo. Gardner, partners. Execution No. 21, April Term, 1861. Feb. 27, 1864, Court grants a rule (affidavit filed) on the plaintiff, and on Catharine Best, the claimant, to show cause why they should not maintain or relinquish their respective claims to said goods. There were two cases, and both were disposed of by the same rule in each.

The Sheriff acknowledged two deeds for Real Estate sold at Sheriff's sale.

The Court approved and confirmed the election of Henry J. Lynch as a Trustee in the Dollar Savings Bank.

Wedding Broken Off---A Cruel Parent

Quite an amusing scene took place at the Mayor's office Sunday evening, growing out of the breaking off of a marriage of a soldier boy. It appears that a young volunteer, named Isaac Schultz, some two weeks ago became enamored of the daughter of Fred. C. Buschman, a German, residing in a court off Diamond alley, and the young lady reciprocated this attachment. The parents of the girl, who is aged eighteen, refused to give their daughter to young Schultz, who is "only nineteen years old," until he obtained the consent of his father, who is a soldier and stationed in Fortress Monroe. A telegram was dispatched to Schultz, senior, and a favorable answer received—at least, such was the tenor of a German manuscript which Schultz, junior, presented to his elected bride's parents. The mother gave her consent willingly, but not so the father. The young couple, however, prepared for the wedding, and when the ceremony was about to take place, Sunday evening, Mr. Buschman peremptorily refused to give his daughter to Schultz, and ordered him out of the house. Schultz would not go, when Buschman raised a chair, and after making a few flourishes with it, smashed it to pieces. Schultz, fearing bodily harm from the enraged parent, proceeded to the Mayor's office, and had Buschman arrested. The accused had a hearing before Mayor Lowry, when the above facts were elicited. The mother seemed anxious that the young man should have her child, while the father was as determined that he should not, and after the case had been finally presented, Schultz remarked that Buschman might keep his daughter, as there was "no use in making a fool of a wedding." Mayor Lowry, after the parties had arrived at their conclusions, discharged Buschman from custody, with the remark to Schultz that he had better look elsewhere for a wife.

Enlisting Pennsylvanians in Other States

A Harrisburg correspondent, in referring to the enlistment of Pennsylvanians in other States, says the Governor's proclamation forbidding and calling upon the people to prevent the enlistment of Pennsylvania troops in other States was prompted by the sad fact that one whole regiment was decoyed into another State. This regiment was the old Bucktail Regiment, that has itself made the military history of Pennsylvania glorious and grand. They were induced to join the troops of the State of New Jersey under the promise of large bounties, when they would have received three hundred more as a local bounty in the city of Philadelphia; besides, every man in the regiment loses the advantage of having his family supported in his absence. The men (who are not so much themselves to blame as those commissioned officers in the regiment who urged the change) are now sorry that they were thus involved from their native State, and, without any exception, are anxious to come back. Efforts will be made to bring them back to the colors of Pennsylvania. It is understood that others are engaged in this business of inducing troops to leave Pennsylvania, and a sharp eye is being kept on them. It is contemplated to pass an act of Assembly making the offense of enlistment out of Pennsylvania by our citizens, or aiding, inducing or abetting such enlistments, punishable by imprisonment or fine.

Pittsburghers Absent.—The following Pittsburghers were registered at Philadelphia hotels on Thursday and Friday:—P. Cobb, Jas. O'Connor, E. F. Whitmore, John H. Hare, Samuel S. Windfall, Maj. Geo. S. Gallope, Mrs. Gallope, H. James and wife, G. W. James, T. W. Parry, J. F. Beckham, J. M. Hutchins, G. W. Ahl and wife, Edward Kauffman, Thos. Jones and lady, James Collard, E. Taylor, Daniel Cooper, Hon. W. F. Johnston, Miss Johnston, Dr. Cowan, O. O. Phillips, Miss Phillips, Mrs. Wilkins and two children, Miss Denny, Major Rodman, Major Dyer, G. W. McCormack, W. Metcalf, W. S. Jackson and wife, H. Oppenheimer, Wm. Reed, W. H. Dennistón, G. Mehaffy, C. Hierholzer, C. Craig and lady, J. Thompson, Gideon B. Cox, Geo. T. Hope.

Public Amusements.

THEATRE.—The great moral drama of the "Ticket-of-Leave-Man" has proved a success with Manager Henderson as well as with managers everywhere. It was presented every night last week to full and fashionable houses, the interest in it increasing every night. It will be repeated to-night, with Mr. Neafie in the principal character, which he personates ably. Kames as "Jem Dalton" and Loveday as "Hawkshaw" perform their respective characters admirably. In fact, the play is well enacted throughout.

YANKEE HILL'S TROUPE.—Masonic Hall will be occupied this week by the celebrated combination troupe of "Yankee Hill," whose illuminated posters have been adorning the "dead walls" of the city for the past week or more. The minstrel troupe is said to be one of the very best extant, being composed of gentlemen selected for their superiority in their different roles. As the amusement-loving public has had nothing lately in the way of minstrelsy to entertain them, we presume "Yankee Hill's" troupe will do a successful business.

"Daily Commercial" Job Printing Office.—Orders for every style of Book and Job printing promptly and neatly executed, from a visiting card up to a mammoth poster. The most rapid and improved steam presses are used in the execution of the work.

Grover & Baker's Sewing Machines, for family and manufacturing purposes, are the best in use.
A. F. CHATTONY,
General Agent, No. 18 Fifth street.

Teachers' Salaries—An Increase Wanted.

A petition will be presented to the Allegheny Board of Control at their meeting to-morrow evening, by the school teachers of that city, asking an increase of their present salaries. The reasons presented by the teachers, for an increase of salary, are—the greatly enhanced cost of the necessaries of life, and the fact that, while in Pittsburgh and Allegheny the salaries of all the city officers have been increased from twenty-five to fifty per cent., and the merchants, manufacturers and others have advanced the pay of their employees from thirty to one hundred per cent. over the wages of 1860-61, the salaries of a majority of teachers in Allegheny are actually lower than they were in 1860-61, when the cost of living was but little, if any, over half what it is now.

Another reason assigned for an increase is the fact that Allegheny city has a larger number of scholars, in proportion to the number of teachers employed, than any other city in the Eastern or Middle states, while the teachers are paid, on an average, a less salary. In Pittsburgh the average is sixty-five scholars to a teacher, while in Allegheny the average is within a fraction of ninety scholars to a teacher. In Cincinnati the average is sixty-eight; Chicago, seventy; Boston, forty-nine; New York, eighty-seven. The salaries of the Principals are—Cincinnati, $1,152; Chicago, $1,200; Boston, $1,000; New York, $1,200 to $1,500; Pittsburgh, $850; Allegheny, $800. From these facts the argument is adduced that in Allegheny the teachers perform more service than do those in the several cities above named, and receive less compensation. We have no doubt the Board of Control will act promptly and justly in the premises, and grant such an increase as will equal the advanced price of the necessaries of life.

Bounty Fund.

The following amounts have been paid in to J. C. M'Pherson, treasurer of the Fourth Ward (Allegheny City) Bounty Fund:

John A Rue	$ 40	John Weir	10
Jas Caldwell, add,,	50	J M C Irwin, add,,	10
Jno B Swem	15	John Hays, add,,	10
Anzi Swem	25	Jos Brown	5
A K Dickey	25	Geo White, add,,	10
T F Dale	100	James Brady	10
Rev J Stebill	25	Daniel Henry	10
Rev F Schell	10	Peter Khul	40
H Woodside, add,,	10	David Ewing	40
W S Purviance, add	10	Schonfelder	10
James O'Hara	500	Aaron Hartman	40
James F Brady	40	John Mitsch	10
J M Reinhart, add,	10	Bobt Ramsey, add,	10
J F Patterson 2d, ad	20	Isaiah Scott	5
F W Wright	20	Abel Ritchey	5
J Keely, add,,	5	John Titzell, add,,	10
Rob't Stevenson	15	Henry Schumaker	40
Edward Burns	25	E F A Faulhaber, ad	10
Eli Yetter	40	C Wm Shaffer, add	10
Casper Weimann	20	Chas Wurpth	15
John Soland	10	John Snyder	40
Seedor Schick	20	Fred Erck	10
Geo Doehler	10	—— Reynolds	5
—— Methes	5	Fred Fpler	10
Frank Kopps	5	Casper Beck	10
Jessee Frichch	1	Wm Hydelman	20
G R Hilman	5	Christ Otte, add	10
James Blythe	5	Thomas Welster	5
Robt Shanky, add,	5		

Previously reported, $27,229; Total, $28,735.

The Block Committees will meet on Tuesday evening, at the house of E. C. A. Faulhaber, Chestnut street, when it is hoped the entire amount of funds necessary to fill the quota of the ward will be forthcoming. Let every man come forward with his money promptly.

AUCTION SALE OF CONDEMNED HORSES.

WAR DEPARTMENT, CAVALRY BUREAU,
OFFICE OF CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
Washington, D. C., February 19, 1864.

Will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the places and dates named below, viz:

At Mifflin, Pennsylvania, 300 Horses, Friday, 4th March.

At Williamsport, Penna., 300 Horses, Tuesday, 8th March.

At Altoona, Penna., 300 Horses, Friday, 11th March.

At New Brunswick, N. J., 300 Horses, Tuesday, 15th March.

At Easton, Penna, 300 Horses, Friday 18th March.

At Newark, N. J., 300 Horses, Tuesday; 22d March.

At Lebanon, Penna., 300 Horses, Friday, 25th March.

At Hollidaysburg, Penna., 300 Horses, Tuesday, 29th March.

These Horses have been condemned as unfit for the Cavalry service of the United States Army.

For road and farm purposes many good bargains may be had.

Horses will be sold singly.

Sales begin at 10 a. m., and continue daily till all are sold.

Terms Cash, in U. States Treasury Notes only.

JAMES A. EKIN,
Chief Quartermaster, Cavalry Bureau,
fe22:32t

DENTISTRY! DENTISTRY!!

In days of old before our skill
Was to mankind imparted,
The teeth once lost 'twas such an ill
They died quite broken-hearted.
Our prices now are moderate
Compared with other places,
Besides we have *reduced* of late
On jobs in certain cases.

Four shillings only is our charge
For comm'n tooth extracting;
For filling, if not over large,
Eight shillings were exacting.
We do our work for ready pay,
And if the job don't answer,
Refund the money any day
With interest and thanks, sir.

For patronage thus heretofore
So liberally extended,
We thank you all and evermore
Who have our cause befriended.
Our efforts we shall now renew,
To meet your approbation,
By doing work the best we know,
'Tis our determination. At the Steam Dental Establishment of Dr. G. W. SPENCER, No. 254 PENN STREET, the largest and most complete establishment in the world. Branch Office, No. 47½ DIAMOND, ALLEGHENY CITY, near the new Market House. fe22

EVERY MUSIC TEACHER SAYS that with

RICHARDSON'S NEW METHOD

he is enabled to impart a thorough knowledge of Piano Playing with far less trouble and in a far more satisfactory manner than he has been able to do with any other system, and the Scholar learns more rapidly, is better pleased with his daily progress, and looks forward to his next lesson as a pleasant pastime rather than as an irksome task. The usual dull and wearisome exercises for practice are in this NEW METHOD superseded by charming Melodies that please the ear while they assist the pupil in his efforts to become an excellent pianist.

PRICE.....$3.00.

For sale by
CHAS. C. MELLOR,
81 Wood street.
fe27

ALBUMS,

ALBUMS,
ALBUMS,
200
200
DIFFERENT,
DIFFERENT,
STYLES.

200
200
DIFFERENT,
DIFFERENT,
MAKES,
MAKES,
OF,
OF,
POCKET,
POCKET
BOOKS,
BOOKS,
AT
PITTOCK'S,
Opposite the Postoffice.
fe25

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—I have associated with me J. C. McCULLOCH, late of Market street, in the Wholesale Notion and Variety business. Partnership dating from February 1st, 1864, under the firm of T. T. MYLER & Co.
T. T. MYLER.

T. T. MYLER.....J. C. M'CULLOUGH.

T. T. MYLER & CO.,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

NOTIONS AND VARIETY GOODS,

No. 62 Wood street, corner of 4th,
fe19-1y PITTSBURGH, PA.

BROWN, MORROW & CO.,

House, Sign and Ornamental Painters, Grainers and Glaziers,
No. 91 Third street,
sel6 PITTSBURGH, PA.

WALL PAPER—Now receiving a large stock of new designs of Gold Parlor papers, Oak and Walnut, Hall and Dining Room papers, Moulding Decorations, &c.
For sale at the lowest rates, by
JOS. R. HUGHES,
fe27 No. 107 Market st., near 5th.

EAGLE TANNERY.

CHARLES KIEFER,
Office: No. 68 Wood street, Pittsburgh,
MANUFACTURER OF
Oak-Tanned Harness, Bridle, Skirting and
SOLE LEATHER,
WAXED UPPER, KIPS AND CALF SKINS.
Also, keeps for sale Pink and Pad Skins prime article Goats' Hair, for Saddlers' use. The highest price paid for leather in the rough. Green Hides and Calf Skins.
☞ Best quality TANNERS' OIL on hand.
oc29:6m

ALLEN & NEEDLES,

PHILADELPHIA.
Commission Merchants,
For the sale of Crude and Refined
Petroleum, Lard, and other Oils.
del9:6m

FINANCE AND TRADE.

PITTSBURGH GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL,
Monday, February 29, 1864.

Business on Saturday was dull. The sales made were only in a small way, to meet the wants of the local trade. Prices generally were unchanged. The weather was remarkably pleasant, resembling May far more than February. On the wharf we noticed a fair amount of activity. The amount of goods shipped was large, especially of Pittsburgh manufactures. The steamer Eclipse left for Cincinnati with all she could carry. The Miama cut loose for the same destination early in the day. The James Watson was compelled to refuse freight. She did not get off until Saturday morning. The Joseph Pierce arrived from Cincinnati with a good cargo. The Julia, from Zanesville, had a fine cargo. She returned on Saturday night with a fair trip. The J. R. Gilmore carried out a good trip. The Allegheny river is now open to the head waters. That stream is yet too low for navigable purposes. On the Ohio and Monongahela rivers the packets have all resumed their trips. Among the sales we note as follows:

TOBACCO.—The market for some time past has ruled firm. The receipts of leaf from Louisville were liberal. The sales in this market never amounted to much. Sales of manufactured Tobacco were made at the following rates per pound: Pittsburgh Plug—65@70c. Navy Plug—55@60c. Fine Cut Chewing—65@70c. Fine Cut Smoking—55@60c. Common Twist—45@50c. Fine Twist—60@65c. Fine Smoking Twist—60@65c. Common Smoking Twist—45@50c. Fine Smoking Leaf—60@65c. Common Smoking Leaf—45@50c. Fine Chewing Leaf—60@65c. Common Chewing Leaf—45@50c. Fine Smoking Fig—60@65c. Common Smoking Fig—45@50c. Fine Chewing Fig—60@65c. Common Chewing Fig—45@50c. Fine Smoking Cavendish—60@65c. Common Smoking Cavendish—45@50c. Fine Chewing Cavendish—60@65c. Common Chewing Cavendish—45@50c. Fine Smoking Navy—60@65c. Common Smoking Navy—45@50c. Fine Chewing Navy—60@65c. Common Chewing Navy—45@50c. Fine Smoking Solace—60@65c. Common Smoking Solace—45@50c. Fine Chewing Solace—60@65c. Common Chewing Solace—45@50c. Fine Smoking Bird's Eye—60@65c. Common Smoking Bird's Eye—45@50c. Fine Chewing Bird's Eye—60@65c. Common Chewing Bird's Eye—45@50c. Fine Smoking Cut—60@65c. Common Smoking Cut—45@50c. Fine Chewing Cut—60@65c. Common Chewing Cut

The Daily Commercial.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

List of Local Stocks and Securities.

REPORTED BY S. S. BRYAN, BROKER, 59 4TH ST.

STOCKS.	Par Val.	Last Sales.
Bank of Pittsburgh	$ 50	$ 68
Exchange Bank	50	68½
Merchants' & Manufac. Bk.	50	57½
Mechanics' Bank	50	62
Allegheny Bank	50	50½
Citizens' Bank	50	61@61½
Iron City Bank	50	68¾
Iron City Trust Co.	50	54¾
Manchester Savings Bank	50	49
Citizens' Insurance Co.	50	60
Western Insurance Co.	42	53¾
Eureka Insurance Co.	50	45
Mong. Insurance Co.	32	32½
Pitts. 5 per ct. Coupon Bonds	1,000	730
Allegheny County do. do.	1,000	745
Allegheny Valley R. R.	50	10
Pittsburgh & Conns. R. R.	50	9¾
Monongahela Nav. Co.	50	44
Allegheny Insurance Co.	25	27
Peoples Insurance Co.	25	28½
Pittsburgh Gas Co.	50	84
Manchester Saving		4½
Mass Mining Co.	$ —	5½
Northwestern Mining Co.	7 05	13¼
Great Western "	1 00	5
Dacotah "	.....	5
Pitts. and Boston "	5 55	87
National "	5 50	30½
North Cliff "	2 50	83½
Bay State "	.....	18½
Central "	4 35	58½
Isle Royal "	16 10	25½
Minnesota "	3 50	76
BONDS.		
Allegheny Co. Compro. 5s	$	74
Pittsburgh " 5s		75
Pitts. Municipal 6s		90
Allegh'y Co. to (R. R.) with back coupons		89
Pittsburgh (to R. R.) with back coupons		88
Pitts. & Conn. R. R. mort. 6s		80
A. V. R. R. 1st mortgage 7s		102
Alleg'y Co. Bounty Bonds		90

—The Money Market works easy. Very little mercantile paper offering at our discount houses. Whatever is presented is readily taken at low rates. Were it not for the Government securities, money would be a drug, and there would be an unprecedented inflation in all values far beyond their intrinsic worth. Eastern exchange is dull at ¼@¼ premium. Gold premium is very uncertain, and there was scarcely sufficient doing on Saturday in the coin market to indicate a change. Until Congress makes some disposition of the bills and resolutions referring to gold operations and the sale of the surplus which the Government has on hand, there will be a comparative lull and uncertainty in the market.

—Railroad shares were, at the Eastern stock boards, on Saturday, active, and there appears to be a great disposition to operate for a rise, as the speculative spirit is augmenting, and the ease in money affords unusual facilities for the carrying of stocks. Fort Wayne, which sold on Saturday of last week at 99¾, on Monday at 100, and on Thursday at 100½, opened on Friday at 97¾.

—Saturday's New York *Evening Post* says:—The loan market is abundantly supplied with capital seeking temporary investment at 6 per cent. The rumors as to the immediate negotiation of the new Government loan have ceased to exert any influence on the disposition to lend, and rates continue to favor the borrower.

The stock market is strong. Governments have been prejudicially affected by the expectation that the supply loan of two hundred millions might probably be offered at 6 per cent. It is now understood that the loan contemplated will not exceed 5 per cent., and the prices of several securities have in part recovered.

Five-twenty registered have risen to 107¼ and Coupons to 107. Coupon Fives of 1865 are held at 140, and Seven-thirties have advanced to 103 bid for the February issue. These are likely to go higher, as the conversion into Sixes of 1881 costs but ½ per cent., and this leaves a margin of profit, the long Sixes being in considerable demand for foreign account.

—KENNEDY'S *Bank Review* for March has been greatly enlarged and improved. It is a valuable auxiliary to every business man. We clip the following descriptions of new counterfeits from it:

35, on the **New Haven County Bank**, Conn. Imitation. Vig. man on horse, two farmers, one kneeling and tying sheaf of grain—on right end, THREE, milkmaid—left end, 3, female in an oval frame with sickle and sheaf of grain, THREE.

20, on the **Bank of Fort Edward**, N. Y. Imitation. Vig. portrait, 20—on right end, boat and cars—left end, die, Indians, females, &c.

5s, on the **Holleston Bank**, Mass. Raised from it. Vig. female, two cows, one standing.

5s, on the **Railroad Bank**, Woonsocket, R. I. Imitation. Vig. female seated, holding a rake across her lap. In genuine the rake is upright, and the title of the Bank is in a straight line.

5s, on the **Adams Bank**, North Adams, Mass. Imitation. Vig. female, Vulcan, anvil, Mercury, &c. ☞Refuse all 5s. ☜

Iron and Steel.

Steel is iron passed through a process called cementation, the object of which is to impregnate it with carbon. Carbon exists more abundantly in charcoal than any other tusable substance, and the smoke that goes up from a charcoal forge is carbon in a fluid state. Now, if you can impregnate the iron with that smoke, and put a piece of iron into it for several days, and heat the iron at the same time, it will become steel. Heating the iron opens its pores, so that the smoke or carbon can enter into it.

The furnace for this purpose is a conical building of brick, in the middle of which are two troughs of brick or stone, which hold about four tons of bar iron. At the bottom is a large grate for the fire. A layer of charcoal is put at the bottom of the troughs, then a layer of bar iron, and so on, alternately, until the troughs are full.

They are then covered over with clay, to keep out the air, which, if admitted, would prevent the cementation. Fire is then communiaated to the wood and coal with which the furnace is filled, and continued until the conversion of iron into steel is completed, which generally happens in about eight or ten days.

This is known by the blisters on the bars, which the workmen occasionally draw out in order to determine. When the conversion is completed, the fire is then let out and the bars remain in the furnace about eight days more to cool.

The bars of steel are then taken out, and either sold as blistered steel, or drawn to a convenient size, when it is called tilted steel. German steel is made out of this blistered steel, by breaking the bars into short pieces and welding them together, drawing them down to a proper size for use.

Another Grain Swindling Operation.

Our readers are familiar, says the Chicago *Journal*, with the swindling operations of one Sweet, in connection with W. H. Dole and the Swatia Branch Canal street, some nine months ago. The operation has been revived during the past two weeks, and sellers of sample grain on 'Change victimized to the tune of $25,000 or $30,000. W. H. Dole is the party who figures prominently in the present affair. He has had one Hobert buying up all the small lots of grain from parties who were willing to sell at an advance of 1c to 2c per bushel on the market value, grinding it up and shipping it off as fast as possible. Last night he closed his doors to creditors and this morning assumes the air of a martyr, and tells his creditors to go to the mill and help themselves to all he has got, worth about $300. The sheriff and some of his creditors are after him pretty lively so-day, but we fear he has been a little too smart for them.

Review of the Oil Business.

The Oil City *Register* of the 26th, says: The oil market has been brisk for the past week, notwithstanding the cold snap, and the suspension of navigation. The transactions have been large. Buyers have been plenty. A considerable amount of the oil purchased is conditioned to be held either at the wells or delivered at this point in the first freshet. Prices have advanced. Wagoning as the ruling rates $4 75@5 00 at the wells and $5 50 at this point, and firm. The demand seems rather in excess of the amount on hand for sale. In estimating the amount of oil on the creek, from time to time in these reports, we have only estimated the oil ready for sale. Large amounts are held by parties owning refineries in Pittsburgh and other places, which as a general thing they require for their use and hold it at their wells until the stage in the river affords them an opportunity of shipping it. The quantities of oil so held is not, of course, to be considered as in the market.

Many parties are making preparations to tank large amounts of oil during the coming season. From the best estimates to be had, the present daily production of the oil region is about 5,00 barrels per day. From the indications at present, and the large amount of wells that will be bored during the coming season, we think this production will be fully sustained, and in all probability increased. The weather has been warm and pleasant during this week, with a warm rain on Tuesday night. The ice in the river moved a little yesterday. A few days more of warm weather will break up the ice and raise the river to a good boating stage. The market closes firm and buoyant. Pondfreshing will commence as soon as the ice is broken up in the creek. Price of barrels $2 50@2 75 for second hand, and $3@3 25 for primo new. The roads are getting soft and will soon be almost impassable. The ice is moving out of the eddy as we go to press, and the damage is slight so far.

The following are the amounts of oil received and shipped from the principal warehouses for the week ending Tuesday:

SHIRK & CO.'S WAREHOUSE.

Number of Barrels Oil received	895
" " shipped	283
Empty barrels received	650

J. BURGESS & CO.'S WAREHOUSE.

Number of Barrels Oil received	786
" " shipped	000
Empty barrels received	000

Philadelphia Metal Market.

Copper—The market is firm but quiet, with further sales of Yellow Metal at 36c for sheets, on time.

Iron—The market is active and firm at the late advance, with further sales of No. 1 anthracite at $60@70 cash, mostly at the latter figure for future delivery, at which rate most holders are now sold up. A sale of Glendon No. 2 is reported at $45½ cash, at the furnace. Scotch Pig is scarce and wanted at $51@52 ₰ ton. Of Blooms we hear of no sales, and quote at $80@120 ₰ ton, and prime Blooms scarce. No change in manufactured iron and the demand very large.

Lead—There is little or no stock here and Galena is quoted at $11¼ the 100 lbs, and scarce at that figure.

Chicago Market.

Flour—Received, 1,938 brls. Market dull and heavy. Sales 200 brls Cedar Falls choice spring extra at $5 75; 50 brls Minnehaha spring super at $4 25; 50 brls good spring super at $4 80; 40 brls Rye Flour at $5 25.

Bran—In good supply. Sales 20 tons on track at $16.

Wheat—Received, 29,627 bush. The market was depressed and 1½c lower, closing dull. Sales 25,000 bush winter receipts No. 1 Spring in store at $1 15; 7,000 bush do at $1 14½; 4,000 bush fresh receipts do at $1 15; 3,000 bush do at $1 14½; 6,000 bush do at $1 14½; 5,000 bush fresh receipts No. 2 Spring (early) at $1 10½; 12,000 bush winter receipts do at $1 10; 4,000 bush do at $1 09½; 1,200 bush fresh receipts do at $1 09½; 6,000 bush do at $1 10; 800 bush fresh receipts do (in A. D. & Co.'s) at $1 08; 1,600 bush do at $1 07½; 3,00 bush rejected Spring in store (winter receipts) at 99c; 2,400 bush do at 95c; 800 bush rejected Red in store at $1 06.

Corn—Received, 28,243 bush. Old corn is dull and declined 2@3c. New corn 2@3c lower. The sales were: Old corn—400 bush No. 1 corn in store at 85c; 1,260 do do at 85c; 400 bush fresh receipts No. 2 corn at 84c; 1,000 bush do at 83c. New corn—6,300 bush (in F. & T's and North Side houses) at 75c; 2,000 bush do at 74c; 8,000 do do (in A. D. & Co's) at 74c; 1 000 do do at 73c; 4,000 do do "No Grade" in store at 73c; 1,300 do do at 72c; 400 do do at 70c—all fresh receipts or drawing two cents storage.

Oats—Received, 27,475 bush. Market very dull and ½c lower. Sales to-day were: 9,000 bush fresh receipts No. 1 oats in store at 63c; 8,000 bush do at 62½c; 2,000 bush fresh receipts No. 2 oats in store at 61; 3,000 bush No. 1 at 75c, delivered—including sacks.

For future delivery:—10,000 bu winter receipts No. 1, buyers' option all March, at 63c.

Rye—Received, 1,079. Market dull and declined 2@3c lower. Sales to-day were: 1,000 bu winter receipts No. 1 Rye in store at $1; 1,000 bu do at 98c; 2,000 bu do at 97c; 400 bu fresh receipts do at $1; 400 bu do at $1 01. By sample: 180 bags on track at $1 05.

Barley—Received, 2,250 bu. Market steady. Sales to-day were: 1,000 bu fresh receipts No. 2 Barley in store at $1 18; 1,000 bu winter receipts do at $1 17. By sample: 350 bags prime at $1 35 on track; 400 bu do at $1 23 on track.

Philadelphia Boot and Shoe Market.

The *Shoe and Leather Reporter* says:—The severe weather of the past week rather checked the active demand for a few days, but the call is again brisk, and sales on the increase. Tennessee, Missouri, and most of the Western States are represented. Many southwestern jobbers have made their purchases, or left their orders. The early season has been unusually active; no important demand was looked for before the last of February, but buyers this winter expected to find lower prices early in the season, and they have not been disappointed. Our city manufacturers are exceedingly busy, and a majority have large orders in advance of production. Rates are looking decidedly upward for all descriptions of seasonable goods. Journeymen are also asking higher wages. The manufacturers in army work are again busy. The awards last week reached nearly 220,000 pairs, of which about 135,000 pairs will be made in this market. Most of the contractors are men who are now engaged solely upon army work, and who fully understand the difficulties and risks.

New Orleans Market—Feb. 19.

Cotton—There was none offered at auction today and the discouraging tenor of the New York accounts checking the demand, the sales at private terms, as far as reported, were confined to 78 bales, embracing 25 bales Liverpool middling at 74c, 28 at 73c and 25 do at 75c. This is hardly lower than our quotations of yesterday, which were 73@74c for low middling and 75@75½c for middling.

Sugar—The market is quiet, but steady. The demand is not pressing, but the stock is light and firmly held at previous prices. To-day's sales were confined to 350 hhds in various lots at 10¾@11¾c for common to good common, and 12@13c for fair to fully fair new crop. By auction 10 hhds sold at 10¾@13½c.

Molasses—The stock is light—the demand is fair and prices are firm and unchanged. The sales embrace 900 bbls., in numerous lots, at 42c for good old, and 56c for ordinary new crop, 57c for good, and 58@60c for prime. By auction, 33 bbls sold at 46½c.

Boston Boot and Shoe Market.

The *Shoe and Leather Reporter* says: There is a fair trade for the season, being rather more active now on account of the influx of new buyers, who are purchasing in fair amounts. Prices continue firm, and there seems no indications of lower rates. Army work is more brisk, as orders are in the market from Philadelphia, and a few are expected from New York; also from Cincinnati, where bids open on the 28th instant. The quartermasters will, however, buy sparingly at the present high prices.

CLEARANCES OF BOOTS AND SHOES.

	Cases.		Cases.
Philadelphia	1,239	San Francisco	22
St. Thomas	10	New Orleans	27
Hayti	7	Cuba	2

Total shipments by sea, 1,298.

Cincinnati Tobacco Market.

The sales at Morris & Chalfant's warehouse were 19 hhds and 10 boxes, viz: 11 hhds of Mason County Leaf and Lugs: 1 at $10 75, 2 at $11 25, 1 at $12 50, 2 at $13@13 75, 1 at $15, 1 at $17 50, 2 at $18@18 25, 1 at $23 50. 4 hhds new Northern Ohio, viz: 1 at $5, 2 at $6@6 85. 2 hhds new Southern Kentucky, viz: 1 at $20, 1 at $20 25. 2 hhds new Indiana, viz: 1 at $11 50, 1 at $12 50. 10 boxes new Kentucky, ranging from $4 85 to $12 50.

Toledo Grain Market.

The wheat market is rather weak; sales last evening of 2,100 bu No. 2 red at $1 31. To-day—1,000 bush and 7,500 bush amber Michigan at $1 32—subject to ice winter storage. This afternoon amber Michigan was on the market at these figures but a purchaser could not be found. Corn—market dull and no inquiry. Oats 68@70c. Rye $1,25@1,30. Barley—spring $1,25; winter $1,20.

Louisville Tobacco Market.

Tobacco—Sales of Sales of 204 hhds as follows: 12 at $4@4 90, 21 at $5@5 90, 26 at $6@6 95, 26 at $7@7 90, 18 at $8@8 90, 10 at $9@9 75, 12 at $10@10 75, 6 at $11@11 75, 3 at $12@12 75, 9 at $13@13 75, 9 at $14@14 75, 6 at $15@15 75, 6 at $16@16 75, 1 at $17@17 75, 1 at $18@18 25, 3 at $19@19 50, 8 at $20@20 75, at $21@21 75, at $22@22 75, 2 at $23@23 50, 3 at $24@24 50 and 1 at $25 ₰ 100 lbs.

Chicago Highwine Market.

Highwines—Received, 880 bbls. Market more active and advanced 3c per gallon—closing rather heavy after the receipt of the New York dispatches. Sales were: 1,650 bbls in lots at 76c; 100 bbls at 71c; 100 bbls at 71½c; 100 bbls at 72c; 200 and 150 bbls at 73c.

Cincinnati Whisky Market.

Whisky declined to 75c. There is getting to be a general impression now that Congress will tax stocks on hand.

MARINE AFFAIRS.

OCEAN STEAMERS,

Movements of European Steamers.

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent, call at Southampton.

FROM EUROPE.

Name.	Date.	From	For
Hammonia	Feb. 9	Southampton	N. Y.
Sidon	Feb. 9	Liverpool	New York.
City of London	Feb. 9	Liverpool	New York.
Asia	Feb. 13	Liverpool	New York.
Pennsylvania	Feb. 16	Liverpool	New York.
Canada	Feb. 20	Liverpool	Boston.
Bavaria	Feb. 23	Southampton	N. Y.
Australasian	Feb. 27	Liverpool	New York.
Germania	Mar. 5	Southampton	N. Y.
Teutonia	Mar. 12	Southampton	N. Y.

FROM AMERICA.

China	Feb. 24	New York	Liverpool.
City Manchester	Feb 27	New York	Liverpool.
Africa	Mar. 2	Boston	Liverpool.
Sidon	Mar. 2	New York	Liverpool.
Hammonia	Mar. 5	N. Y.	Southampton.
City of London	Mar. 5	New York	Liverpool.
Asia	Mar. 9	New York	Liverpool.
Bremen	Mar. 12	N. Y.	Southampton.
Canada	Mar. 16	New York	Liverpool.
Bavaria	Mar. 19	N. Y.	Southampton.
Germania	April 2	N. Y.	Southampton.
Teutonia	April 16	N. Y.	Southampton.

For New-Orleans, Havana, &c.

Creole	Feb. 24	New York	N. Orleans
Roanoke	Feb. 24	New York	Havana.
GeoWashington	Feb 27	New York	N. Orleans.
Corsica	Feb. 29	New York	Nassau.
Evening Star	Mar. 3	N. Y.	Havana & N. O.
Morning Star	Mar. 19	N. Y.	Havana & N. O.
Evening Star	April 2	N. Y.	Havana & N. O.

British Merchants Propose to Fit Out a Cruiser to Catch the Alabama.

[From the Liverpool Post, Feb 10.]

It was currently reported on 'Change yesterday afternoon that in a few days one of the faste t screw steamers afloat would leave a British port on a cruise after the Alabama. This vessel has been purchased, and is being fitted out at the expense of two first-class English houses—one in London and the other in this town—both of whom have suffered heavily in consequence of the depredations of the famous Confederate cruiser. The new vessel, it is expected, will steam about three or four knots faster than the Alabama ever could or will do, besides being much stronger, and when armed (carrying guns of such a calibre and construction) the chances of the Alabama being able to cope with her will be hopeless. She will be commanded by a man who has already gained much notiriety in connection with ocean navigation, and in whom Capt. Semmes will find a foe "worthy of his steel." The mission of this new steamer, while it will be chiefly to hunt and catch the Alabama, will also be directed against the other Confederate cruisers—Florida, Georgia, Rappahannock (should the latter get to sea), and Tuscaloosa. Already two barques have left England with coals for the "new comer," which will be discharged at one or two ports which this vessel will make her rendezvous. This steamer, of course, will act in conjunction with the Federal cruisers now on the look-out for the Alabama. We may here repeat that the action on the part of British merchants is prompted by heavy combined and personal losses in the destruction of neutral goods in American bottoms, and also by the fact that hitherto all the efforts of the Federal Navy to capture the Alabama have been fruitless

The Capture of the Rebel Steamer Pet.

The following is buiietined at the office of the Independent Telegraph:

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 26.—A telegraphic message received to-day, from Rear Admiral Lee to the Secretary of War, dated Newport News, Virginia, 26th inst., conveys intelligence of the capture of the Anglo-rebel steamer Pet, on the 6th instant, by the United States gunboat Montgomery.

The capture was made near Wilmington, N. C. The Pet was from Nassau, for Wilmington, with an assorted cargo of arms, shot, shell and medicines, for the use of the rebel army. No other particulars are given of the capture. The Pet was a superior side-wheel steamer of seven hundred tons burthen, built in England expressly for blockade-running purposes. She is of great steam power, and her log shows her to have made from fifteen to seventeen miles per hour. She has made numerous successful trips between Nassau and Wilmington, but at last her career was cut short. Her cargo is valued at three hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

The Dunderburg.

The Nashua, N. H., Iron Company, is making the armor plates for the celebrated iron-clad Dunderburg. They are four and three-fourths inches thick, and have been subjected to a severe test, at the short distance of fifty-feet.—*Exchange.*

A large portion of the plates for the Dunderberg were made at the Wayne Iron Works in this city.

RIVER MATTERS.

Important to Steamboat Pilots.

The attention of pilots is called to the following important general order:

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIV. OF THE MISS. } NASHVILLE, Tenn. Feb. 6, 1864. }

General Order No. 4.

1st. The great demand for pilots having rendered this branch of business an unreasonable monopoly, whereby great extortion is practiced to the detriment of the service, it is therefore ordered:

1st. That on and after the 20th day of February, every boat doing business on the Mississippi, and tributaries shall at all times carry at least one steersman, who shall have a certificate of the local board, under the direction of the Supervising Inspector, to whom pilots and other officers shall give every opportunity and facility for learning the business of piloting.

2d. In order to prevent extortion now practiced upon the Government by parties whose licenses are derived from, and who are protected by it, pilots shall be divided, under the direction of the United States Supervising Inspectors, into classes, termed first and second; and the rates of pilotting on the Mississippi and its tributaries, above Memphis, shall be, for pilots of the first class, not exceeding $250 per month and subsistence; and in the trade below Memphis, $300 per month; and for single trips, less than ten days, not exceeding $15 per day while actually in service. And the rates for pilots of the second class, not exceeding $200 per month and subsistence, above Memphis, and $250 per month below Memphis; and for single trips, less than ten days, not exceeding $12 50 per day while actually in service.

3d. When it is inconvenient to procure two good pilots on each boat, such boats may take one good pilot and one steersman, and in cases where boats are proceeding together and cannot conveniently secure pilots for all, they may proceed with good steersmen, provided the leading boat or boats have good and safe pilots, in which case they will file with the port commander at the place of departure satisfactory evidence that they could not conveniently procure two good pilots.

4th. The masters or owners of boats are prohibited from directly or indirectly paying or seeking to induce pilots to change boats by offering rates above those fixed herein.

5th. Any violation or evasion of this order, or any refusal to perform service when called upon, or any neglect of pilots or other officers to furnish all the opportunities and facilities to steersmen for learning the business of piloting, shall be regarded as a military offense, and punished on conviction by a Military Commission, by confinement in a military prison not exceeding sixty days, or a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, or both.

For the greater protection of transports from danger or loss by fire, it is ordered:

First—That every steamboat navigating the waters of this district (except ferry-boats and boats lying up for repairs), shall at all times keep a watch of at least four men, on every boat of not exceeding four hundred tons measurement, and six on all boats of greater tonnage, two of whom in the first, and three in the latter class, shall be at all times on duty—one on the boiler, one on the main, and the third on the hurricane deck, and continually passing over their respective decks and guards; and all boats laying up for repairs shall keep a like watch of at least four men, said watchmen to be carefully selected and registered in the portage book.

Second—That every steamboat shall at all times, except when actually storing freight in or discharging it from the hold, or in other cases of actual necessity, keep the hatches and scuttles securely closed and locked, the key to be kept by the captain or first mate, who shall be responsible for the same, and without whose permission no person shall be allowed to go into the hold, and who shall also at all times when the hold is open place an extra watch thereon.

Third—That every boat shall keep at least one barrel of water on each fore and each after guard, and four barrels on the hurricane deck; also two dozen buckets for boats of the first class, and half a dozen buckets for boats of the second class, and shall also keep its hose constantly attached to its pumps and ready for instant service.

Fourth—No candles or open lights shall be allowed to be held or stowed on any boats.

Fifth—That from and after the issuing of this order, no skiffs or small row boats shall be permitted to ply in this harbor, but every boat, except those belonging to steamboats shall be taken to such place as the Provost Marshal shall direct, and there be kept under guard until further orders, and that the small boats of all steamers shall be kept on deck or properly drawn out of water.

Sixth—That the officers of steamboats shall, according to proper authority, be held strictly accountable for the enforcement of this order on their several boats, and for extraordinary care and watchfulness.

By order of Maj. Gen. U. S. GRANT.

T.S. BOWERS, Assist. Adjt. Gen.

CINCINNATI.

Quartermaster Perry, of Louisville, has decided that pilots in Government service, between that port and Nashville, shall receive $125 each instead of $200, as heretofore.

On account of boats being taken below for Government use, there are but few arrivals at this port. The following boats being all that were at the wharf last evening: Goody Friends, Lady Franklin, Prairie Rose, Argonaut No. 2, Jennie Hubbs and Savannah.

C. G. Pierce, Superintendent of the Louisville Mail Line, has purchased Captain McLain's interest and good will in the Maysville and Portsmouth Mail Line and steamer Bostona 3, for which, it is reported, will be paid $80,000.

Cotton.

The steamer St. Clair passed Cairo on the 25th, with a cargo of three thousand bales of cotton for Cincinnati, from the Lower Mississippi. The steamer Perry, from Memphis, arrived at Cairo on the same day with five hundred and twenty bales of cotton. Cotton is coming in very freely at Memphis, the receipts having for the last week been larger than ever before.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago R. R.—F Van Gorder, 1 bbl butter, 8 bbls apples; John Floyd & Co, 5 bags clover seed, 12 do barley; Beckham & Long, 18 bbls clover seed; Logan, Wilcott & Co, 1 box hardware; Beckham & Long, 2 mowers and traps; C Ants, lot household goods; Van Gorder, 5 bbls turnips; J C Anderson, lot of mill machinery; Bingham, 83 sacks barley, 90 do corn, 82 do oats; Fawcett & Co, 14 empty bbls; Jones, Laughlin & Co, 2½ bbls scrap iron, 2 kegs do; Dalzell & Co, 6 bbls do: Wm McKeon, 6 empty oil barrels, 3 half do; Howard, Catterell & Co, 7 bales rags, 1 bag do; McClintock, Herron & Co, 25 bags clover seed; John Mitchell, 140 bags of wheat; John Gangwisch, 194 bags of barley; Joshua Rhodes, 1 car load barley in bulk, 200 bgs do; J Brenison, 8 bgs clover seed; John Mullin, 1 car scraps iron; Joshua Rhodes, 6 ale bbls; H Ralston, 20 green hides; Geo Dobbs, 11 bbls flour; R H Thompson, 1 bbl butter; Edmonds & Co, 6 empty ale bbls; J B Sneathan & Co, 60 kgs nails; Graham & Thomas, 40 cases matches; R & A C Duncan, 20 cases do; 20 cases do to consignee; D Nash, 1 car load apples; C S Pearson, 1 cars hay: A F Sellers & Co, 60 tres lard; McKee & Bros, 190 pgs lead; Bakewell & Co, 300 pgs lead; McBane & Auger, 178 bgs corn.

Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad.—Aubrey & Co, 7,500 ft lumber; Hitchcock & Co, 100 sks corn; Wm Stevenson, 1 kg nuts; Joseph A Childs, 50 bales wool; Webb & Welkins, 34 tubs butter; J B Canfield, 7 bales tow: McWhinney & Co, 18 bbls bows; Fred Keeler, 51 bbls cider; Fetzer & Armstrong, 164 bgs barley; J H Speers, 161 sks corn; A & W Bickett, 10 rolls leathe, 1 roll sheep pelts; McClelough, Smith & Co, 1 barrel roll butter; 1 barrel dried apples, 2 sacks clover seed; D Wallace, 7 sacks of sacks; J C Oller, lot household goods; Wm Edmonds, 40 sacks malt; Lloyd & Black, 2 bbls scrap iron; H Bright, 1 do do; Wm Flacens, 5 bbls do, 2 half bbls do, 8 bdls old rope; Wm Flacens, 1 bbl molasses; R Dalzell, 1 hhd tobacco; Mitchell, Herron & Co, 1 cook stove; Wm P Beck, 37 bbls flour; J J Worthington, 289 bush corn; King & Co, 6 bbls fire clay; Charles Black, 10 bbls flour; Gregg & Clendenning, 100 bbls flour.

Allegheny Valley R. R.—Spang & Co, 5 cars iron; Lewis, Bailey & Dalzell, 2 cars do; Martin, Oliver & Brinkle, 1 car load do.

IMPORTS BY RIVER.

Zanesville.

PER JULIA—Clarke & Co, 1,080 bbls flour, 27 do eggs, 5 pkgs butter; Kirk, Pettit & Co, 269 sks corn; Rea & Kell, 125 do; J S Dilworth & Co, 3 pkgs mdse; Fetzer & Armstrong, 25 bbls flour; W P Beck & Co, 11 do seed; F Vangorder, 25 do do, 16 do apples; Hutchison & Co, 280 oil bbls; Geo Hodkinson, 15 bbls oil; Fleming & Steel, 5 pkgs; Hunnicutt, 8 bbls apples.

Cincinnati.

PER JOSEPH PIERCE.—C L Caldwell, 100 kegs lard, 5 tes do; W H Kirkpatrick & Co, 22 sks peaches; McGuinness, 1 skiff; J Dalzell & Son, 125 kegs lard; J J House & Co, 20 bbls lard; H McSwiggen & Co, 2 bbls whisky; W A Sneathen 5 pkgs; McClurg, 1 coil rope; J McCullough, 83 bbls whisky R J J Jack, 4 bbls oil; Clarke & Co, 267 boxes bacon, 176 bales cotton, 100 bxs soap, 60 bbls whisky, 65 bbls pork, 56 hhds meat, 70 bbls flour.

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200,000 APPLE TREES,

Extra fine, 2, 3, 4 and 5 years old, including all the old leading varieties, and many new ones.

Also, a very large stock of PEAR, (standard and dwarf,) CHERRY, PEACH, PLUM, EVERGREENS, SHADE and ORNAMENTAL TREES, ROSES, GRAPE VINES, SHRUBS, GREENHOUSE PLANTS, &c., &c., wholesale and retail at very reasonable prices.

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se9

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N. B. Correspondents will have to remit the necessary margins which will be placed to their credit in the UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY. fe3:tf

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Stockholders individually liable to the extent of their private means.

Gold, Silver and Currency bought at best market rates.

Drafts on Germany and other foreign countries, and on all the principal cities in the United States bought and sold.

Collections made on all accessable points and proceeds promptly remitted at current rates of exchange.

Deposits received and interest allowed upon time deposits as per agreement.

Banks, Bankers, Business Firms and others doing business with us will find their orders promptly executed, and their interest at all times carefully consulted.

Bank open from 9 o'clock a. m. to 3 p. m.

GEO. A. ENDLY, Cashier.
A. HOEVELER, President. se21

INSURANCE.

PEOPLES' INSURANCE COMPANY, OF PITTSBURGH.

Office, N. E. cor. Wood and Fifth Streets, Second Floor.

Insures Against Loss or Damage by Fire

On DWELLINGS, STORES, and OTHER BUILDINGS;
FURNITURE, HOUSEHOLD GOODS, and STOCKS OF MERCHANDISE.

Insures **MARINE** and **INLAND RISKS** on

STEAMBOATS AND FREIGHT

At as LIBERAL RATES as are consistent with security.

Losses PROMPTLY ADJUSTED and PAID.

DIRECTORS:

WM. PHILLIPS,	SAML. P. SHRIVER,
JOHN WATT,	CAPT J. L. RHODES,
JOHN E. PARKE,	WM. VANKIRK,
CHAS. S. BISSELL,	JAS. D VERNER,
GEO. B. JONES,	C. HANSON LOVE,
WM. B. HAYS,	CHAS. ARBUCKLE.

WM. PHILLIPS, Pres't.
JOHN WATT, Vice Pres't.
se7 WM. F. GAKDNER, Sec'y.

ALLEGHENY INSURANCE COMPANY OF PITTSBURGH. Office, No. 37 Fifth street, Bank Block.

Insures against all kinds of Fire and Marine Risks.

ISAAC JONES, President,
JOHN D. McCORD, Vice President.
D. M. BOOK, Secretary.
Capt. WM. DEAN, General Agent.

DIRECTORS.

ISAAC JON